The New-York Times.

VOL. XVIII......NO. 5390. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 1, 1869. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

Cretan Insurgents Submit to the Authority of Turkey.

ange of Time for Holding the Peace Conference.

wenty-two Persons Killed by a Colliery Explosion in England.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

e Cretan Insurgents Submit to Turkish Authority—A Provisional Government Appointed.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 31.

ne day's later news has been received from onstantinople. The insurgents in Crete have made submission to the Turkish authority, a Provisional Government has been established there.

The meeting of the Conference of the Great Powers on the "Oriental Question," which was d for the 2d of January, has been postponed, and the date of its assemblage, if indeed it is convened at all, is now quite uncertain.

PARIS, Thursday, Dec. 31.

A dispatch from Constantinople states that TROPAULAKI and the Greek volunteers in ete have surrendered to the Turks.

The official journals say that the Emperor POLEON, in addressing the Foreign Ambassadors on New-Year's Day, will compliment them upon the exertions made by the Powers to settle the Eastern question, as a new pledge of the peaceful policy which Europe desires.

It is reported that the Conference, if held, will adhere to the Turkish ultimatum.

A dispatch from Athens says the Greek War Minister's Aid has gone to Cerigo to disband the volunteers raised in that island.

A Constantinople dispatch says the Turkish Government, since the departure of the Greek Envoy, shows good feeling toward the Greek residents of that city.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Thursday, Dec. 31.

It is officially announced that the last of the insurgents in the Island of Crete have surrendered to the forces of the Porte.

The Turquie (newspaper) says the Porte has accepted and probably will not approve the proposition of a European Conference.

ST. PETERSBURG, Thursday, Dec. 31.

The *Journal of St. Petersburg* editorially expresses the hope that the Porte will withdraw the ultimatum sent to Greece before the Conference assembles.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Another Terrible Colliery Explosion—Twenty-two Lives Lost.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 31.

A dispatch from Wigan reports that a terrible explosion occurred in the Haydock Colliery today, and that twenty-two dead bodies have already been taken out of the mine.

DUBLIN, Thursday, Dec. 31.

COLE BATES, Justice of the Peace at Tipperary, has been shot dead in that city by unknown parties. No arrests have been made.

SPAIN.

The Recent Demonstration at Seville.

MADRID, Wednesday, Dec. 30, }
VIA LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 31. }

There was a demonstration at Seville some days ago, and Gen. CABALLERO DE RODA was entered there with a body of national troops. The people were disarmed, however, before the General's arrival. The country is entirely tranquil.

Gen. CABAL[illegible]O DE RODA, having restored quiet in Seville, has returned to Cordova. The National Guard at Seville has been disarmed.

Disturbances have occurred in Malaga, where barricades have been erected in the streets by a portion of the people. The disorder is likely to be easily suppressed.

The Carlist agitation continues in Navarre.

FRANCE.

The New Official Journal.

PARIS, Thursday, Dec. 31.

A decree signed by M. ROUHER is published, assigns to the new organ of the Government the title of *Journal Officiel de l'Empire*.

NEW-ZEALAND.

Reported Murder of Fifty European Families by the Maories.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 31.

A dispatch from Suez, in anticipation of the Australian mails, states that intelligence had been received at Melbourne from New-Zealand that fifty European families had been murdered by the Maories.

CUBA.

Death of a Political Prisoner in Havana—A Largely Attended Funeral.

HAVANA, Thursday, Dec. 31.

A young Cuban named CAMILO CEPERA, who has been confined for some time past for political offences, died yesterday of consumption. His funeral took place to-day, and was the largest ever known in this city. Thousands of Cubans followed his remains to the cemetery. The body was carried to the grave on the shoulders of mourners.

Extensive Fire at Providence, R. I.—The Providence Press Office Destroyed.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Thursday, Dec. 31.

A fire occurred this morning about 8 o'clock in the five-story brick building on Dyer-street, owned by ALEXANDER DUNCAN, and occupied by STEPHEN D. ANDREWS and HORACE A. BROWN, hay merchants, STOKES & LEONARD, market men, and by the extensive newspaper and job printing office of the *Evening Press*. The building was pretty thoroughly burnt out, but the walls remain standing. The fire at once cut off egress from the printing office by the staircase, and twenty-five printers escaped from the fourth story by climbing down a chain used for hoisting. The Providence *Press* Company estimate their loss at $25,000 to $30,000, on which they have $17,000 insurance. They have made arrangements to issue their paper again to-morrow. The building is insured for $20,000, which will not cover the loss. Mr. ANDREWS loses $8,500. He is insured for $3,500. Mr. BROWN's loss is probably about $500. He is uninsured. STOKES & LEONARD lose $2,000. They are also uninsured.

The Chicago Tribune Libel Suit—Brigham Young and the Gentiles.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Dec. 31.

The great libel suit of Mrs. WILKINSON vs. the Chicago *Tribune*, that has engaged the attention of the Circuit Court in this city for seven days, and excited intense local interest, was concluded to-day. Mrs. WILKINSON claimed $10,000 damages, and the jury awarded her $7,500. Application has been made for a new trial. The case will be argued on Saturday.

The Soldiers' Home in this city has been closed by order of the United States officers, and the inmates are to be transferred to the National Asylum in Milwaukee.

The Salt Lake *Telegraph* of the 24th inst. predicts that the Union Pacific Railroad will be a good thing for the Mormons, and advises the saints not to oppose its progress. In a recent sermon at the Tabernacle, in Salt Lake City, BRIGHAM YOUNG threatened to cut the sisters off from the Church if they did not quit dealing with Gentiles.

THE INDIANS.

Another Battle at the Wachita Mountains—Large Numbers of Indians Killed and Captured.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Thursday, Dec. 31.

A special dispatch to the *Republican*, from Topeka, Kansas, says:

"Reports thought to be reliable have reached here to the effect that another battle had taken place between our troops and the Indians at the Wachita Mountains, in which a large number of the Indians are said to have been killed, and Satanta, Chief of the Kiowas, and Little Raven, Chief of the Arapahoes, taken prisoners, and a large amount of property captured. The Indians engaged were the Kiowas, Cheyennes and Arapahoes. The particulars of the fight cannot be given, in consequence of the official messenger's losing his mail while crossing Arkansas River."

GEORGIA.

The Troubles in Ogeechee—The Negroes Still in Arms.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Thursday, Dec. 31.

The Ogeechee troubles still continue. Mr. MIDDLETON's house was burned last night, and the crops ruined. All the whites came to the city, except one man, who has not been seen since the trouble took place. The Sheriff, with a posse, went out this morning without making any arrests. The negroes are fully armed and in large force, and determined to resist the authorities. Scouts were sent out this afternoon, and were stopped six miles from the city. All the six roads leading from the city are picketed by negroes. A public meeting was held to-day at the Court-house, and the affairs were discussed by Gen. JACKSON and others. The meeting adjourned until to-morrow noon, to decide upon what course to pursue.

The Case of Whalen, the Murderer of D'Arcy McGee—Rendition of Express Robbers.

TORONTO, Canada, Thursday, Dec. 31.

The Whalen case came up to-day before the full Court of Error and Appeal. Hon. J. H. CAMERON said it was doubtful whether the case should be brought before the Court by writ of error issued by the Queen's Bench, or by writ of appeal issued by the Court of Error and Appeal. To be certain, he adopted both methods. He prepared to proceed by writ of error, as under that writ he could assign new grounds of error not argued before the lower Court. The Court adjourned until Monday, when the point as to the mode of procedure will be decided.

WINDSOR, Canada, Thursday, Dec. 31.

MORTON and THOMPSON, the Express robbers, were handed over to the United States authorities this evening.

A Newspaper Office Destroyed by a Mob—The Case of Gen. Manks.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Dec. 31.

The editor of the Marksville *Register*, who is also the Clerk of the Seventh Judicial District Court, reports the total destruction of his paper by a mob led on by the editor of the Marksville *Villager*, a Democratic paper published at the same place.

The jury in the case of W. G. MANKS, on trial for mail robbing, have been out since yesterday, and cannot agree. The evidence against him was pretty strong. MANKS was a Brigadier-General in the Union service during the war. Gen. ROUSSEAU testified to his soldierly qualities, and that he commanded one of the finest regiments in the Union army.

The jury in the Manks case was discharged at 10 o'clock to-night. It stood nine for conviction and three for acquittal.

The Twitchell Murder Trial in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Thursday, Dec. 31.

The taking of evidence in the Twitchell case closed to night. The Assistant District-Attorney commenced his argument on the part of the Commonwealth this afternoon. Two witnesses, in rebuttal of evidence given yesterday for the defence, that two men were seen to leave the house, at 9 o'clock on the night of the murder, testified that they were in the immediate vicinity at that time and saw no one leave the house. The feeling, generally, is much against the prisoner, and the defence is very weak.

The Illinois River Improvement Convention at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Dec. 31.

The Illinois River Improvement Convention held at Peoria, adopted a resolution declaring the navigation of that river unreliable, and appointed a committee to urge upon the attention of the Legislature the importance of the proposed improvement. It is estimated that the improvement of the river from La Salle to its mouth, a distance of 220 miles, will cost about $2,000,000.

Postponement of the Iceboat Regatta on the Hudson.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Thursday, Dec. 31.

In consequence of the absence of wind, the iceboat regatta did not take place to-day. Eleven boats were off Milton at the appointed hour; but after waiting some time for a breeze, Commodore BOOTH ordered the race postponed till Saturday, Jan. 2.

The Albany and Susquehanna Railroad.

BINGHAMPTON, N. Y., Thursday, Dec. 31.

The Directors' excursion train (the first passenger train over the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad) arrived here at 8 o'clock P. M., five hours and forty-seven minutes from Albany.

Robbery of an Express Agent at Norfolk, Va.

NORFOLK, Va., Thursday, Dec. 31.

The agent of the Virginia Express Company was knocked down and robbed of $12,000 at about 5 o'clock this morning, while on his way to the depot. The agent was seriously injured.

Financial Condition of Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Dec. 31.

The City Auditor's books to-day show the net receipts of the year were $2,800,000; disbursements, $2,500,000. The present bonded indebtedness of the city is $4,390,000.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 31.—A large six-horse wagon, containing thirteen persons, returning last night from a festival at Pelham to Lawrence, upset and severely injured five of them, two it is feared fatally. M. F. PICKERING, master of a vessel, was held to bail to-day by United States Commissioner HALETT, charged with cruelly beating his colored steward while on the passage from Bombay.

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 31.—The evidence in the conductors' cases closed yesterday. The referees have been in session twenty-seven days, commencing July 21. Hon. W. N. TAPPAN will make the argument for the defence to-morrow. A loaded shell exploded and completely demolished a furnace in FORD & KIMBALL's iron foundry this afternoon, fatally wounded the smelter and injuring a visitor who stood by.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Dec. 31.—STEARNS' woolen mills, at Stearnsville, in this town, were destroyed by fire last night. Loss, $100,000.

The Late Mrs. A. N. Dickens.

From the Chicago Times, Dec. 30.

In the County Court, yesterday, JOSEPH L. WATERS was appointed administrator of the estate of the late BERTHA P. DICKENS, widow of the late AUGUSTUS N. DICKENS, and sister-in-law of CHARLES DICKENS, the novelist, on giving bonds in the sum of $7,600. The petition sets forth that the deceased left property not to exceed in value $3,800, and which consisted of a frame house on leased ground, valued at $3,000, and household furniture, clothing, &c., valued at $800. Mr. WATERS was also appointed guardian of the children, BERTRAM, ADRIAN and AMY DICKENS, on filing bonds in the sum of $7,600.

WASHINGTON.

New-Year's Day at the Capital—John H. Surratt—The Dyer Court of Inquiry.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 31.

The prospect to-night is that New-Year's Day will be equal to its reputation for wet, disagreeable and sloshy pedestrianism. It has rained slowly all day, and the streets are seas of mud. Nevertheless, the day promises to be actively observed. Everything decent in the shape of a carriage has been mortgaged some days in advance, and the avenue has been lively with shoppers to-day, preparing for the toilets and the tables of to-morrow. The Departments nearly all closed at noon, and items of interest are few and far between. Chief Justice CHASE, Speaker COLFAX and Senator MORGAN returned tonight, and they will all receive their friends to-morrow.

The officers of the army in this city will assemble in uniform at the War Department to-morrow, at 11:15 o'clock A. M., when they will proceed in a body to pay their respects to the President of the United States. They will form by corps and regiments in the order designated in the *Army Register*. The senior officer of each corps will present his own officers to the President. The above is issued in a circular from the Adjutant-General's office. The officers of the Naval and Marine Corps will assemble at the Navy Department at 11 o'clock A. M., and proceed in a body to pay their respects to the President. The Treasury Department employes were dismissed at 1 o'clock P. M. to-day. Preparations are being made at the White House for a reception to-morrow. All the prominent officials, and a large number of private citizens, will receive their friends to-morrow.

JOHN H. SURRATT.

During the past few days several witnesses for the United States have been before the Grand Jury, at the instance of the District-Attorney, for the purpose of giving evidence on which to base a new indictment against JOHN H. SURRATT. Among those examined were BROOKE STABLER and the colored woman, SUSAN ANN JACKSON.

THE DYER COURT OF INQUIRY.

The Dyer Court of Inquiry will reassemble on the 16th of January.

PRESENTATION TO PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

President JOHNSON was to-day presented with a fine hickory cane cut from Lookout Mountain. It has a gold head appropriately inscribed. The donor is an old personal friend of the President.

JOHN H. SURRATT.

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THE REVENUE.

Supplemental Treasury Report Relative to the Tax on Distilled Spirits.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Thursday, Dec. 31.

The following is Supplement No. 2 to the regulations concerning the tax on distilled spirits, &c., of Aug. 3, 1868:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Dec. 26, 1868. }

INSTRUCTIONS AS TO REPORTS ON FORM NO. 89.

In order to secure correctness and uniformity in the monthly reports of assessors on Form No. 89, the following instructions are issued, and assessors will give them careful consideration and be governed strictly in accordance therewith in making up those reports.

In determining the "required production" of a distillery, the Assessor will, in the first place, ascertain and determine the quantity of materials used for the production of spirits; and for ascertaining this the rule laid down in the law is that forty-five gallons of mash from grain shall represent *not less* than one bushel of grain, and seven gallons of mash from molasses shall represent *not less* than one gallon of molasses; that is, forty-five gallons of mash must represent *not less* than a bushel of grain, but may represent more. If the distiller actually makes but thirty-five or forty gallons of mash from a bushel of grain, then thirty-five or forty is the divisor to be used instead of forty-five. The Assessor is not concluded by the reports of the distiller or storekeeper, but should use every other means in his power to test the accuracy of the distiller's returns. Having found the quantity of material used, the Assessor will then determine the quantity of spirits which should be accounted for from this quantity of material, and if he have no more definite means of determining this, he will determine from the character of the material used what quantity of spirits a bushel of such material should yield, and calculate the product to be accounted for, or "required production," accordingly. Suppose, for instance, the Assessor finds from the reports and otherwise that the distiller has used for the month 425,925 gallons of mash from grain. This, at forty-five gallons to the bushel, would call for 9,465 bushels of grain; but if the distiller actually used a thicker mash, so that forty gallons would represent a bushel, then it would call for 10,648¼ bushels of grain. Suppose, then, the Assessor finds that, under all the circumstances, the distiller should be charged with a product of fourteen quarts to the bushel; he would then enter on Form No. 89, under the head of "Amount of spirits required to be produced," &c., 33,127 56-100 gallons, at forty-five gallons of mash to the bushel, or 37,268 44-100 gallons, at forty gallons to the bushel. Under this he will enter the quantity reported by the distiller as produced.

To determine the eighty per cent. of the capacity, the Assessor will take the number of gallons fixed by the survey as the product for twenty-four hours, multiply this by the number of days for which the per diem capacity tax should be assessed; eighty per cent. of this product is eighty per cent. of the capacity as determined by the survey, and should be entered as such on Form No. 89. If this exceeds the reported product, then an additional assessment should be made. When the difference between the "required product," as above found, and the reported product is greater than the difference between the eighty per cent. and the reported product, the assessment will be upon the former quantity. When the reported product equals or exceeds the eighty per cent., but is less than the "required product," as above found, the assessment will be made upon the difference between the "required" and "reported" product.

But if, in any case, the required product and the reported product are each less than the eighty per cent., the assessment must be made for the difference between the reported product and the eighty per cent. On this point the law is imperative.

To determine the number of barrels of forty proof gallons each to be reported on Form No. 89, as assessed at $4 per barrel, the greatest number of proof gallons, whether the required production, the reported production or eighty per cent. of the capacity, will be divided by forty, and the quotient, less the number exempt under the special $4 tax, will be the number to be so assessed, discarding fractions, and taking whole barrels only.

The per diem capacity tax is $2 upon the first twenty bushels capacity, or less, and $2 for each even twenty bushels in excess of the first twenty; fractions of twenties in excess of the first twenty to be discarded.

The number of days upon which the per diem capacity tax is to be assessed, is the whole number since the date of commencement in the month, inclusive, less Sundays, and the days upon which operations have been legally suspended, due notice having been given thereof by the distiller, accompanied by the certificate of the Assistant Assessor, that at the time the locks were placed on the furnace doors, no mash, wort nor beer was on hand on the premises.

INSTRUCTIONS AS TO SURVEY OF DISTILLERIES.

In their report of the survey, assessors will state the greatest and least diameter, and the depth of each mash-tub, its full capacity, the number of dry inches allowed for working and the working capacity in bushels, estimating not exceeding thirty gallons to the bushel. They will also give the greatest diameter, least diameter and depth of each fermenting tub, designating the same by the number as shown by the plan, with the full capacity, the number of dry inches allowed for fermentation, and the working capacity of each tub. Having found the aggregate working capacity of the fermenters, they will divide this amount by the number of gallons of mash which the distiller makes from a bushel of grain, (not exceeding, however, 45 gallons of mash to the bushel of grain in any case,) which will give the number of bushels that will be required to fill fermenters. Then taking the fermenting period as fixed by the distiller on Form No. 27, which must be a fixed and definite number of hours, or days, adding thereto twenty-four hours or one day for the time each fermenter is required to remain empty after its contents are drawn off, and dividing the number of bushels by this sum, the result will be the number of bushels which can be fermented in twenty-four hours. If not even days, divide by the number of hours and multiply by 24.

They will then estimate the quantity of spirits which can be produced from a bushel of grain. This depends, in a great degree, upon the character and completeness of the apparatus; and while no fixed rule can be laid down upon this point, it may be suggested that in an ordinary steam distiller this varies from three and four gallons, many distilleries producing fifteen to sixteen quarts to the bushel. It would require a strong case to justify an estimate as low as three gallons, and in such case the reasons for such allowance must be fully reported to the Commissioner. Having determined this product, multiply the number of bushels that can be fermented in twenty-four hours by this sum, and it will give the quantity of spirits which can be produced in twenty-four hours.

The capacity of a molasses distillery is estimated upon the same principle. Having found the working fermenting capacity of the fermenters in gallons, as above stated, divide this by the number of gallons of mash which the distiller makes from a gallon of molasses and it will give the number of gallons of molasses required to fill the fermenters. Take the fermenting period, plus the twenty-four hours, and divide the amount found as above, and it will give the quantity which can be fermented in twenty-four hours.

The quantity of spirit which can be produced from a gallon of molasses varies, of course, with the completeness of the apparatus and the quality of the material, from eighty to ninety per cent., from eighty-five to ninety per cent., being probably a fair average; and in no case should a less allowance than this average be made without first submitting a full report of the reasons therefor to the Commissioner.

In case any question arises as to the correctness of the survey, the Assessor will forward a draft of his report to the Commissioner before it is signed, in order that such questions may be determined. In estimating the number of dry inches to be allowed for fermentation, the Assessor and person designated to aid him must, of course, be governed in a great measure by the depth of the fermenting tubs. From the best information received, it is believed that a fair allowance will be from three to seven inches for corn, and any mixture of corn and rye not exceeding one-half. While it is perhaps natural that the distiller should claim the maximum allowance as most advantageous to him, it is incumbent upon the officers making the survey to make such allowance only as is fair and equitable, having regard to the interests of the Government as well as of the distiller.

Should the allowances in any district in all cases equal the maximum allowance, or in most cases exceed the average between the two extremes given, the survey should be accompanied by some explanations of the reasons therefor, to report the inference which might be drawn from such action.

THOMAS HARLAND,
Acting Commissioner.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE CUNARD STEAMSHIP RUSSIA.

The steamship *Russia*, from Liverpool Dec. 19 and Queenstown Dec. 20, reached this port yesterday, with three days' later news than was previously at hand. Interesting correspondence and extracts are given below.

CONTINENTAL SUMMARY.

Revival of the Eastern Question—Modification in the French Cabinet—Spanish Intelligence—The French Court in Paris—Literary and Artistic Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Dec. 11, 1868.

No sooner has the suppression of the Cadiz insurrection and the truce proclaimed between the two great rival parties in Spain relieved people's minds here from the apprehension of a bloody struggle in that quarter, than we are again plunged into anxiety regarding a question which threatens not merely the peace of the Kingdom, but of the world. You will have received long before this reaches you, by the cable, the startling news which arrived here the night before last from Constantinople. We were prepared for the commencement of the formal rupture between Greece and Turkey. That event, though serious enough in itself, did not necessarily involve a war. The guaranteeing Powers, if agreed among themselves, could at once put a stop to hostilities. But there is in the proceedings of Turkey sufficient to establish a moral certainty that the accord between them is wanting in sincerity. How else can you account for the unwonted firmness and disregard of consequences which she has displayed? The affair of the *Erosis* is grave, but there is another feature of yesterday's news which is graver still. The attack upon a Greek vessel in Greek waters is a commencement of hostilities, if you will, but it is an occurrence the repetition of which can easily be prevented. A very different affair is the decree converting every Greek who shall not have quitted Turkey before the expiration of a fortnight, into a subject of the Porte. That is not a measure originating in the brain of a Turkish statesman. You can detect in it the Machiavellian promptings of a mind which, though large in its views, does not disdain a recourse to the crooked ways of diplomacy. You have read M. DE BEUST's defence of his maintenance of the Austrian army at its present extravagant figure. His explanations satisfied no one; they produced, on the contrary, a general and well-grounded feeling of uneasiness. I have no hesitation in affirming that the key to M. DE BEUST's enigmatical declarations is to found in the rupture between Turkey and Greece, and the energetic steps taken by the former Power. If I am right in this conclusion, nothing can save us from a general war. Russia, which now professes to act in accord with the guaranteeing Powers, but which is secretly counseling the Greek Government, will take fire at the unjust and unprecedented measure which has just been decreed against its *co-religionnaires* by the Porte. Supported by Austria the latter will not back down from the position it has assumed. The motive for discord once established, the Governments which have hitherto acted in harmony on this question will range themselves on opposite sides. Each will consider its individual interests in deciding upon the course it will adopt, and we shall find some of the Powers which profess a sympathy for Turkish progress, veering suddenly round and declaring themselves in favor of Greek unity. The end of all this, as you must perceive, will be a political cataclysm, a long and bloody war, and a fresh redistribution of European and Turkish territory. It is in this way that Austria purposes to compensate herself for her losses in her last campaigns, but as Providence counts for something in these matters, even so able a statesman as M. DE BEUST may be disappointed in the results.

MODIFICATIONS IN THE FRENCH CABINET.

The rumors regarding certain proposed changes in the Ministry, which have been current for the last few days, were confirmed this morning by the appearance of decrees in the *Moniteur* appointing the Marquis DE LA VALLETTE Minister of Foreign Affairs, in place of the Marquis DE MOUSTIER, created Senator; M. DE FORCADE LA ROQUETTE, late Minister of Agriculture, Minister of the Interior, in place of M. PINARD resigned; and M. GRESSIER Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Commerce and Public Works, in place of M. FORCADE LA ROQUETTE. With the exception of the dismissal of M. PINARD, these alterations in the constitution of the Cabinet have no political significance whatever. *Ce ne sont que des changemens de commis*, was the reply made to me by a Ministerialist whom I questioned on the subject yesterday. With respect to M. PINARD his removal is to be looked upon in the light of a disgrace. His course in the Baudin affair has brought so much odium and ridicule upon the Government, that the Emperor had no alternative but to get rid of him. Thus the brilliant career which was predicted for this aspirant to the honors of statesmanship has been brought to a sudden and inglorious termination. It is seldom that so clever a man makes so bad a failure.

AFFAIRS IN SPAIN.

As the facts concerning the insurrection in Cadiz are becoming known, they are exciting a strong feeling of indignation among men of all parties here against the Provisional Government. It is now established that the latter not only provoked the movement by an arbitrary order disarming the militia, but that it had the meanness to deny the fact through a circular addressed to the Governors of the Provinces by M. SAGASTA, PRIM's *fidus Achates*. The order of Gen. PERALTA, the Military Governor, and the circular of M. SAGASTA, are published in the Paris journals of yesterday evening. The former, which bears the date of the 5th of December, declares the city and garrison in a state of siege, and summons the citizen force "to deposit, within a delay of three hours, the whole of its arms in the hands of the military authorities." In the proclamation accompanying this order it is established by the very terms employed that at the time of its issue there existed at Cadiz only "groundless alarms—bad will on the part of some and excitement on the part of a great many others." In other words no material act of disorder or violence had been committed. In the face of these documents M. SAGASTA writes in the following terms to the Governors of the Provinces: "A supplement of the *Imparcial* attributes the insurrection at Cadiz to an arbitrary order disarming the militia. That statement is entirely false. Prevent it from being circulated, and if you cannot prevent its dissemination have it contradicted by the Press and by every other means in your power." Remember that during the progress of the insurrection the Government and its organs encouraged the impression that it was due to the efforts of the reactionists. Stories were industriously circulated about the presence of Carlist and Bourbon emissaries, and about the distribution of foreign gold among the insurgents. The object of all this was to prevent the facts regarding the causes of the insurrection becoming known until the Government felt sure of suppressing it. Had the truth transpired earlier, it is more than probable that half the provinces would have risen, and that the Republicans would have enforced the fair play which the Government is disposed to deny them.

The *Liberté* of last evening contains a scathing article on these proceedings, and uses up PRIM in a manner that, in the present temper of the Spanish people, will be keenly relished on the other side of the Pyrenees. After adverting to the demand made by the Republicans, to be represented by their chiefs in the Government, as the only means of tranquillizing the public irritation, it says:

"And this request Gen. PRIM refuses. Why? I will tell you. Because PRIM is playing a double game. He took it into his head that the sympathetic reception he met with would be his first step to the Presidency—or to the throne. He had read the history of pretenders of his kind and desired to follow in the usual track. Seeing that his first idea was not successful, he resolved to husband his strength by an attitude. Nothing is stronger than an attitude. Nothing is so eloquent as silence. Parvenu pretenders owe almost all their success to their *pose*. That is what PRIM has been saying to himself for some time past, and he has been quietly preparing his little *coup d'état*. For whose benefit? Improbable as the thing may seem, for his own. PRIM is ambitious for position without possessing any other qualifications than those of a daring Colonel. But he desires the first place, and he means to occupy it, unless it is proved that his *rôle* is completely annihilated, and I believe that, notwithstanding his great desire to do so, he will not succeed. And this is the reason: The pretendership to the crown of Spain resembles just now the pretendership to the direction of our opera when it is vacant. The number of *impresarii* is unlimited. Of the indigenous kind there are the Prince of the Asturias, DON CARLOS, and the DUC DE MONTPENSIER. Of the exotic, the King of Portugal, the Duke of Edinburgh, the DUC D'AOSTE, and a German Prince, of course, without taking into account a number of other Princes difficult to enumerate. Now, as regards our brilliant officer, PRIM, none of these combinations suit him, with the exception, perhaps, of the Italian Prince, who would give him the means of facilitating for VICTOR EMMANUEL what the latter has been so long preparing for—a rupture with France—from an instinct peculiar to Italian monarchs. PRIM sees nothing advantageous to him in these combinations, which are all more or less absurd. Therefore PRIM thinks of PRIM. Finding that he is not willingly acclaimed, he wants to get himself forcibly elected by a *coup d'état* at a given moment, according to usage and in the midst of disorder carefully prepared by himself. Nothing, he believes, is simpler. The Republican Party, which has conquered a position the character of which is not perhaps appreciated by the enemies of the Democracy, fortunately exercises a great influence in Spain. At the command of its chiefs, order has been everywhere reëstablished. The correspondence which reached us this morning establishes beyond all doubt the conspiracy of the Government against that same order. The disarmament brutally decreed and the placing of Cadiz in a state of siege by the Military Governor, the Marquis DE PERALTA, demonstrate beyond the possibility of contestation that the Government numbers in its ranks a traitor."

If this conclusion does an injustice to Gen. PRIM he has himself to blame for it. Before he returned to Spain his conduct in the previous attempt at revolution had placed him under suspicion. All this was forgotten, and on his arrival in the Spanish capital in October, he was received with a warmth of enthusiasm by the people which should have kept him steady to their cause. Unfortunately, it was his head and not his heart which was affected by that ovation. Ever since, he has appeared to consider himself the arbiter of the destinies of the country and not the instrument of the revolution. His foolish letters to the *Gaulois* at once lost him public confidence, and he has continued to merit this loss of popularity by the insincerity and tortuousness of his course. Had he been sure of the army it is probable that he would have long since thrown off the mask. But happily the divisions which have been so fatal to Spain in the past have, in the case of the army, proved its salvation from the conspiracies which have been meditated against its newly-acquired liberties.

The insurrection at Cadiz has in one respect been a fortunate thing for the future of the country. It has proved to both Constitutional Monarchists and Republicans the necessity of mutual conciliation in order to escape the danger of a return to absolutism. A meeting in this sense was held in Madrid on Saturday, and the chiefs of the two parties, some of the members of the Administration included, agreed upon a truce until the definitive reconstruction of the Government by the Cortes. This will remove all pretext for a *coup d'état*, or a conspiracy of any sort against the revolution. It will not, of course, prevent the reactionists attempting to disturb the country for their own selfish ends, but their efforts will be of little avail so long as the Republicans do not allow themselves to be confounded with them.

The report about the Prince of Carignan being likely to be proposed as a candidate for the Spanish throne is without foundation. It is true that he has been sounded on the subject, but he declined the honor in nearly as energetic and expressive terms as those employed by Don FERNANDO, of Portugal. The pretensions of the DUC DE MONTPENSIER are said to have been very much damaged by his late indiscreet conduct. The courteous but peremptory manner in which he was turned back from Cordova and shipped to Lisbon is made the subject of all kinds of pleasantries by the Spanish journals. He was previously an object of abuse, but now he is an object of contempt and ridicule. Surely a man like this can have no chance of succeeding to a throne which has just undergone the process of uprification.

RETURN OF THE COURT TO PARIS.

On Wednesday the Emperor, the Empress and the Prince Imperial returned to the Tuileries from Compiegne. They were received at the terminus of the railway in Paris by all the great officers and dignitaries of the Court, the Prefect of the Seine, the Prefect of Police, &c. The Ministers and members of the Privy Council were in attendance at the palace to receive the royal party.

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.

The Imperial Court at Grenoble has just sentenced a monk, named FRERE SYLVESTER, to three months' imprisonment for indecent outrages committed on young children in the school of which he had charge. Before the Tribunal Correctionnel of Bordeaux two priests of the Jesuit school, of Tivoli, are being tried for cruelties inflicted on the person of a young pupil. It is to such hands that it is sought to force people to confide the secular education of their children.

LITERARY NEWS.

LOUIS DENOYER, one of the founders of the *Charivari*, and the *Siècle*, an able journalist and charming romance writer, has just succumbed, after a long and painful illness. Few men among the *litterateurs* of the day will leave so many regrets behind them.

ARTISTIC INTELLIGENCE.

GUSTAVE DORE has sold his famous picture of "The Spanish Beggars" to JOHN BONNER, the stock broker, of New-York. The picture is one of the most strongly characteristic that I have seen of the peculiarities of this great artist, and it is a matter for congratulation that an American has become the owner of it. It is already, I believe, on its way to New-York.

OUR MINISTER TO ENGLAND.

Mr. Johnson at the Birkbeck Institution.

On the evening of Dec. 18, Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON, the American Minister, distributed the prizes awarded in connection with the Birkbeck Institution in the Society's theatre in Southampton buildings. It is a peculiarity of that Institution that pupils of both sexes compete for prizes, and many of the awards were presented to young women. The prizes were mainly granted for excellence in book-keeping, arithmetic, elocution, drawing, history and modern languages; a single prize for Latin represented whatever classical studies may be pursued in connection with the institution. Testimony was borne by the honorary examiners to the great merit of the papers submitted to their inspectors as regards style and composition, and it was remarked by Prof. BREWER, one of the examiners, that this commendation could not be monopolized by either sex. Having presented the prizes,

Mr. JOHNSON said: I highly appreciate the honor the trustees of this institution have done me by requesting me to preside on this occasion. For one as far advanced in life as I am, having seen so many vicissitudes among those who have not had means of education at their disposal, it is exceedingly pleasant to witness how you have availed yourselves of the opportunities which have been offered to you. Having been in my own country a witness of the results of many examinations, I can say that I have never seen any which gave me more delight than the present. It is peculiarly interesting to me to find that the competition is not confined to one sex. The lady—fairest of God's creation by a great deal—was not only designed to be a comfort to man, but was endowed with faculties amply sufficient to attain every variety of knowledge, in order that she might supply his intellectual wants, if he had any, as well as fulfil her more homely duties. I am delighted to see that among those to whom prizes have been awarded the highest honors have been given to the fairest sex. The men, indeed, might be uneducated if the women were, and the country would get on; but if the men are educated and the women are not, the country might get on, but what sort of a "get on" would it be? What kind of a home is that which a scientific or literary man has when he finds that his helpmate has no sympathy with his labors and pursuits. He might as well have married a savage. What can she do toward the relief of his anxious hours of toil? What assistance can she be to him when, poring over his books, he finds himself at a loss? But if, on the contrary, his wife were educated, how she would refine his home; what purity she would communicate to the atmosphere of his fireside; and what temptation would he then have to wander from the fairest, happiest place assigned him by the providence of God! I come here from a scene at which I was present an hour or two ago in a school of a very different description. There I saw some six hunred boys and girls, taken from the very poorest of the poor of the metropolis, in the charge of men who do all they can to save them from the crime into which they would certainly be led if education was not afforded them. All these boys were learning to read and write. Even the poor shoeblack who wanders up and down your streets in the hope of finding some dirty boot, and with it a penny, is being educated, and so beneficial has been that education that these boys have by the pennies they have gained, as the result of their apparently menial service, saved among themselves the enormous sum of £9,000. They have the good fortune to have presiding over their institution a nobleman by nature as well as by birth—one who has a grant of nobility from a higher source than Kings or Queens can command. A nobility which is to be found in the heart. I refer to the Earl of Shaftesbury. He has devoted himself with untiring zeal to that institution, and it was delightful to me as I sat beside him while he spoke a few words to those 600 children to observe how happy he seemed. He felt that whatever good he might possibly do in the House of Lords, as one of the legislators of the great realm, he was doing much more good by bringing up the children of the metropolis by thousands and hundreds of thousands to know their duty to men and to their God. A great man and a good man is ever a man of delicacy. I, therefore, forbore to speak what I thought of him before his face, because I knew that that delicacy would be wounded; but I will say here, without calling in question the acts of any others among the nobles of the land, that every Englishman must wish that all the peers of the realm were of the type of the Earl of Shaftesbury. The founder of this institution, as you all know, was Dr. BIRKBECK, a medical man of great skill, and also accomplished in every department of science and literature. Having gained by his profession a handsome sum of money, he resolved to discontinue the amassing of wealth, and to see what he could do to educate the people of his country. How his memory has been honored for that resolution! The mightiest hero who ever led armies to victory, and earned glory by wading through seas of blood, might envy the inscription which might and ought to be written on a monument to the memory of Dr. BIRKBECK. But he was not alone in his undertaking; he had a coadjutor sufficiently powerful by title and position to do everything necessary to further the accomplishment of his purpose. It was he who said the pen was mightier than the sword, and that whatever powers might be abroad threatening the freedom of England and of the world, a mightier power on freedom's side was gaining strength day by day, for the schoolmaster was abroad. Need I name HENRY BROUGHAM, literally at one time the tribune of the people, speaking in the House of Commons and the House of Lords a bold, eloquent language which even made a would-be king tremble, and forced the peers to acknowledge his power, and act in obedience to his advice. It was his speech, among others, which induced that high body to sanction the first reform act; it was his speech, with the speech of DENMAN, that caused the Lords to tremble at the idea of convicting an injured Queen, and forced from them the words, "Not proven." With such a founder and such an assistant, what doubts could have been entertained of the success of this institution? If any such doubts have been entertained in the past, what we have witnessed to-night must make doubting impossible for the future. Conducted by the able men in whose hands the institution is now placed, it will continue to prosper until it has reached a height as great as human effort and ability can make it. And now let me say a word to you who are pupils here. Your teachers have told you and have told us that you are deserving of all honor; they have borne testimony to your excellence, moral and intellectual. Never forget it; carry the remembrance of this night with you in after life, and you will find that if at any moment you are disposed to stray from the path of absolute integrity, your steps will be arrested by the thought of how pained your teachers would be if they supposed you were on the point of giving way to temptation.

A vote of thanks to the Society of Arts for the benefits it has conferred upon institutions of the Birbeck description was carried on the motion of Mr. LOCKE, M. P., seconded by Mr. GILPIN, M. P., and was acknowledged by Lord HENRY LENNOX, M. P. Thanks were presented to the examiners on the motion of Mr. CHARLEY, M. P., seconded by Mr. GARLAND. Thanks were also presented to the gratuitous teachers, on the motion of Mr. COLE, C. B., who, however, objected to gratuitous services, and strongly urged the council to apply for assistance to the Science and Art Department, as, on the principle of payment by results, the institution was fairly entitled to a grant of upwards of £100 per annum. A similar compliment was paid the governing body of the institution.

Responding to a vote of thanks for his services in the chair,

Mr. JOHNSON said: I have come among the young this evening to see whether they are animated by the same feeling toward my country as characterize all those in England who are not young, with the exception of one or two or more. With regard to those one or two exceptions, I may say in a language which I find is understood by some of you here—*De minimis non curat lex*. To suppose that war is possible between the two countries is to suppose that those in whose hands the destinies of the two countries are placed are mad, and as I know that those in whose hands the destinies of my country are placed do not belong to that class, and as I know with equal certainty that the man in whose hands the destinies of your country were placed a week or two ago, and he in whose hands they are now placed, are anything but madmen, we have a sufficient guarantee that the friendship between us will never, never be disturbed. It is trite to refer to the similarity of our institutions, but it is a fact which should ever be borne in mind when we are talking of the possibility of hostilities between the two countries. Our institutions are almost identical; and one element in the case which should not be lost sight of is this—that our ancestors learned them from you, and have not forgotten to teach them to us. We have found that these institutions are soundest which rest on the public feeling of the people, and our experience has taught us that if, at any time, in either country a Government should go against that public opinion after it has been thoughtfully formed, the days of that Government are numbered. The best way of securing such a public opinion is that of establishing a liberal system of education. We are not guilty of the mistake of not paying our teachers; the teacher with us, to say nothing invidious, is paid a great deal better than some of your curates; and when we find a place destitute of education, we tax the people to make good the defect. Then, not only are our institutions identical, but we have the same language, and although we speak it better than you do, we understand each other, and by and by you will be able to speak the language as well as we do. With a common origin, glorying in the same renown, and proud of the same great men, we are resolved that we will at no time permit our free institutions to be taken from us.

Mr. Reverdy Johnson and Mr. Laird.

To the Editor of the London Times:

As many erroneous statements have been made, both in this country and America, with respect to the first interview I had with Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON, at the banquet given by the American Chamber of Commerce at Liverpool, on the 22d of October last, to which I was invited, and as it has been suggested that Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON sought my acquaintance on that occasion, I deem it right to send you the inclosed correspondence, for the publication of which I have asked and obtained the consent of Mr. JOHNSON.

I have to request the favor of your inserting this letter and the correspondence.

I am, your most obedient servant,
BIRKENHEAD, Dec. 17. JOHN LAIRD.

BIRKENHEAD, Oct. 19.

"DEAR SIR: I have been in the habit of showing attention to distinguished strangers visiting Birkenhead and this neighborhood, and on the occasion of your visit to Liverpool, it would give me great pleasure to receive you in Birkenhead, recognizing, as I do, the efforts you are making to cement friendly relations between this country and America. But I observe in certain American partisan papers, attacks are made on you for holding courteous relations with gentlemen whose sympathies were with the South in the late war, and I will therefore refrain from indulging my wishes if my doing so will in any way be prejudicial to you in the estimation of your friends in America. But, as I sincerely desire to see lasting peace between the two countries, I cannot resist telling you that it will give me great pleasure to have an opportunity of expressing these opinions to you personally, and to give you a hospitable reception in Birkenhead should you feel able to avail yourself of it.

I am, dear Sir, yours, faithfully,
JOHN LAIRD.

His Excellency Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON, &c.

No. 4 UPPER PORTLAND-PLACE, London, Oct. 21.

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 19th inst. has just been received.

For the kind terms with which you refer to me, and yet more for the friendly feelings you expressed toward the United States, and your desire to see cemented amicable relations between your Government and my own, I thank you.

I do not know that it will be in my power while I am in Liverpool, because of engagements already entered into, to visit you at Birkenhead, but if it shall be, I will do so with pleasure.

My mission to England is not to do or refrain from doing anything which may serve to promote or continue any ill-feeling between any portion of Her Majesty's subjects and the citizens of the United States; but, on the contrary, to endeavor, by all proper means, to extinguish such feeling.

Notwithstanding, therefore, that you sympathized with my Southern brethren during our late civil war, I shall have much pleasure in making your personal acquaintance, and in hearing from yourself that now, the war being over, you sincerely wish to see a lasting peace between our two countries.

I remain, with regard, your obedient servant,
REVERDY JOHNSON.

JOHN LAIRD, Esq., Birkenhead.

JOHN BRIGHT.

The English Statesman at Court.

From the Newcastle Chronicle.

In certain circles in London conversation for the last few days has been all about Mr. BRIGHT's appearance at Court, which was attended by incidents of a very interesting character. Some years ago Lord DERBY volunteered a remark, considered at the time highly gratuitous and offensive, to the effect that Mr. BRIGHT could not be "sent for" by the Queen, as he would be a distasteful person at Court. A year or two afterward Mr. BRIGHT resented this in his own effective way, in a speech he made at Birmingham, in which he reminded Lord DERBY that there were persons who stood upon the steps of the throne without being able to add anything to the security of it by increasing the affection of the people for it, and whose presence so near it was not a national advantage. We understand, on Mr. GLADSTONE mentioning to Her Majesty that he intended, with her permission, to offer a seat in the Cabinet to the honorable member for Birmingham, the Queen was pleased to say it would afford her the greatest satisfaction if Mr. BRIGHT should consent to serve the Crown—that she had read his speeches with great pleasure, and that she was under the greatest obligation to him for the many kind words he had spoken of her, especially for a speech he made about two years ago in a great meeting in St. James' Hall. When Mr. BRIGHT went to Windsor to take the oaths of office, Her Majesty showed her delicate consideration for the great commoner in a very marked way. She sent Mr. HELPS, the Clerk to the Privy Council, to assure Mr. BRIGHT, if it was more agreeable to his feelings to omit the ceremony of kneeling or kissing hands, he was quite at liberty to do so. Mr. BRIGHT availed himself of this considerate permission, and was very kindly and cordially received by Her Majesty, who took occasion in the most marked manner to express her gratification at meeting him. It was afterward intimated to Mr. BRIGHT that her Royal Highness the Princess Royal of Prussia had expressed a desire that Mr. BRIGHT should be presented to her. This was done, and the Princess heartily assured Mr. BRIGHT that she greatly desired to be acquainted with him—that she herself and all the members of the royal family were greatly indebted to him for the way in which he had spoken of their mother. She herself, she said, had read all his speeches, and she was very pleased to see him. Mr. BRIGHT replied in very graceful terms, and said if her royal highness would permit him he would tell her what the late Mr. BUCHANAN, the American Minister, when last in London, said of her to him, "that wherever her royal highness went she shed sunshine over all her path." Mr. BRIGHT was very much struck with the graceful, animated manners and genial greeting he had the honor to receive from her royal highness; and the young ladies of the Court tell with curious interest of the meeting between her royal highness and the great Quaker courtier. Mr. BRIGHT has already become as famous in royal circles as his great predecessor, WILLIAM PENN. As a great deal has been said and written about the Queen's personal feelings, and as some of Mr. GLADSTONE's own intimate supporters have believed till lately that Mr. DISRAELI had an undue influence over her, it is most satisfactory to hear, as we have on the very best authority, that her Majesty's private reception of her new Prime Minister was so gracious, so kind, even so "affectionate" was the word used, as to overwhelm him with feelings of the warmest gratitude. Nothing could have more lightened his recent toils, or cheered him more thoroughly in the happily few difficulties he has had to contend with.

How Mr. Bright Became a Minister.

From the Liverpool Mercury.

The public have been informed by Mr. BRIGHT himself that it was with reluctance he accepted office, and that at last he consented only in consequence of the great pressure brought to bear upon him. A few particulars concerning the character of this "pressure," and the mode of its application, have come to our knowledge, which the public will be interested to learn. When Mr. GLADSTONE received Her Majesty's commands to form a Ministry—conveyed, we may say, in the most gracious terms, and in the most cordial manner—one of those with whom the right honorable gentleman first communicated was Mr. BRIGHT, requesting that he would take office in the new Government. Mr. BRIGHT, who was not in London at the time, returned an answer in which he acknowledged the compliment paid him by Mr. GLADSTONE, but positively declined to become a member of the new Ministry. It was subsequently arranged that a personal conference should take place, and Mr. BRIGHT proceeded to London for that purpose. At the interview the tender of office was again made and again declined. Mr. BRIGHT does not belong to the class of men who, like coy maidens, refuse consent in order that they may be pressed to yield. He had evidently made up his mind not to act in an official capacity, and was not to be moved from his purpose by any ordinary pressure. A discussion commenced—Mr. BRIGHT stating his reasons for not accepting office, and Mr. GLADSTONE combating these objections, and advancing arguments in support of the view that it was the duty of the member for Birmingham to take an active part in the Government of the country. As the discussion proceeded it gradually lost its conversational tone, and assumed the character of a formal debate, in which the two greatest orators of the day were the friendly disputants. Warming with the subject, each strove to give force to his views by bringing into play all those charms of diction, of elocution, and of gesture with which both are abundantly gifted; and we can readily believe the statement of the few who were privileged to witness this remarkable intellectual encounter, that it surpassed even the finest oratorical displays recently witnessed in the House of Parliament. Mr. BRIGHT urged among other things, we understand, that he had an objection to the receipt of public money; that he had served the country hitherto without reward, and would prefer to continue to do so; that the acceptance of office might possibly place him in an uncomfortable and restrained position; and that he believed he could render more efficient aid to Mr. GLADSTONE's Government as an independent supporter than as a member of the Cabinet. To these objections Mr. GLADSTONE replied by a masterly review of Mr. BRIGHT's career, pointing out that many of the principles which he had espoused, had come to be recognized as the true and legitimate policy of Government. The opportunity, Mr. GLADSTONE further contended, was now afforded Mr. BRIGHT to give effect to his views as a member of the Government, and with all the force of his eloquence the Premier urged that it was the duty of Mr. BRIGHT not to shrink from a responsibility which the acceptance of office would cast upon him. The discussion lasted from 8 o'clock in the evening until 2 o'clock in the morning, and at last Mr. BRIGHT yielded—chiefly influenced, no doubt, by the strength of the arguments advanced by Mr. GLADSTONE, but also swayed, it may be imagined, by that powerful personal charm which the new Premier exercises over all with whom he is brought in contact. Such is the story of the mode in which Mr. BRIGHT became a Minister, and it is probably without parallel in the history of forming Cabinets.

FRANCE AND ROME.

Attitude of the Empire Toward the Temporal Power.

Rome (Dec. 13) Correspondence of the Pall Mall Gazette.

I am now in possession of authentic information as to the propositions made by the Marquis DE BANNEVILLE to Cardinal ANTONELLI for the augmentation of the French corps of occupation. The Ambassador inquired whether his Holiness was willing to receive French garrisons in Velletri and Frosinone, and to allow another division to occupy the Eternal City. The Cardinal replied that the Pope would be content to see the French at Velletri and Frosinone, as well as Civita Vecchia, but he only wished them to enter Rome in the gravest eventuality. The Ambassador then requested that the Pontifical troops might be placed under the orders of the commander of the French army of observation, and this proposal also was declined, the Cardinal urging that the Pontifical Government could not adopt such a measure without surrendering its independence. But the Marquis DE BANNEVILLE, far from being daunted, considers the Cardinal's tone an encouragement to renew the proposition; and official circles admit that, if war broke out, the Pope would allow his troops to be employed as an auxiliary force against Italy. It may be in connection with this design that the French Ambassador has held a long conference with FRANCIS II. of Naples. Meanwhile, Gen. DUMONT is very busy in Paris, and Gen. RAVEL has reviewed the French troops at Civita Vecchia, and distributed Pontifical decorations among the officers.

THE OLD YEAR.

CHRONOLOGY OF 1868.

JANUARY.

1.—Peabody Memorial Church, Georgetown, Mass., dedicated.

1.—Gen. Pope relinquishes command Third District to Gen. Sibley.

1.—Fourth emancipation anniversary celebrated in Richmond and Charleston.

1.—Fenian attack in Cork on Father Mathews' brother's house.

2.—Joshua Baker appointed Governor of Louisiana, *vice* Flanders resigned, by Gen. Hancock.

2.—Fenian headquarters in Paris seized.

3.—Indianola, Texas, nearly all burned; loss, $100,000.

3.—Gov. Flanders, of Lousiana, resigned; Joseph Baker appointed by Gen. Hancock.

4.—Revolution in Peru; Prado, retired from Presidency, succeeded by Gen. Canseco.

4.—Steamer *Henry Dean* exploded near Gallipolis; several killed.

6.—Italian Ministry organized by Menabrea.

6.—Censure of the President by Congress for removing Gen. Sheridan from Fifth District; Gen. Grant thanked for his action on the same.

6.—Picture presented to Secretary Seward by New-York merchants.

7.—New-York State Legislature organized.

7.—Cincinnati Carriage Factory, &c., burned; loss, $110,000.

7.—Farrell Hall, Chicago, burned, and fireman killed; loss, $347,000.

7.—Mississippi and Arkansas State Conventions.

8.—Mr. Piggott, editor Dublin *Irishman*, arrested.

8.—Fenian mock funeral to Allen, &c., in Philadelphia.

8.—Georgia Reconstruction Convention reassembled.

8.—Mississippi State Convention assembled.

8.—Indiana Democratic State Convention; T. A. Hendricks named for Governor.

8.—Ohio State Democratic Convention.

8.—Annexation to United States voted by people of St. Thomas, W. I.

10.—Trial of Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr., for breach of Church discipline, commenced.

10.—The Grant block at Oswego burned; loss, $100,000.

11.—Spirits Frauds Prevention Act approved.

11.—Annexation to United States voted by the people of St. Johns, W. I.

11.—*Liebnitz*, Hamburg emigrant steamer, arrives at New-York, after 105 deaths from cholera.

12.—Ohio House voted to withdraw the ratification of the Fourteenth Amendment.

12.—Miss Toms, a New-York young lady, drops dead from tight-lacing.

12.—Steamship *Chicago*, of New-York, wrecked off Roche's Point, Ireland.

13.—The Senate refuse to concur in suspension of Sec. Stanton.

13.—Gov. Jenkins, of Georgia, removed, and Gen. Ruger appointed by Gen. Meade.

14.—North and South Carolina Reconstruction Conventions met.

14.—Army Reorganization bill passed French *Corps Legislatif*.

14.—Gen. Grant informs the President that by the Senate's resolution his office of Secretary-at-War *ad interim* ceases.

15.—National Bank of Republic, New-York, robbed of $15,000.

16.—Fire in Lake-street, Chicago; loss, $250,000.

16.—House of Mr. Benninghoof, of Titusville, Penn., robbed of $100,000 by armed men.

16.—Mrs. Lucy Graham, of Philadelphia, shot by her husband.

16.—Duel near Paterson, N. J., between Pemberton and Delilieux, both of New-York.

17.—George Francis Train arrested at Queenstown on suspicion of Fenianism.

17.—Martello Tower at Duncannon, Ireland, attacked by Fenians.

18.—Schooner *Moses Waring* foundered in the Mediterranean. The crew were rescued after eating flesh of the mate, who had died of exhaustion.

19.—Funeral at Vienna of the Archduke Maximilian.

20.—Meeting of Florida State Convention.

20.—Carlos Fernandez murdered in hotel room at Aspinwall, and his body packed in box, by two casual acquaintances, afterward arrested.

22.—New-England Manufacturers' Convention at Worcester.

22.—Revolutionary outbreak in Japan; seizure of the young Mikado.

23.—Great eruption of Mount Vesuvius, and disastrous land slip; great loss of property and life.

24.—Thirty-fourth anniversary of Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society.

24.—Dr. Jackson, of Fort Valley, Ga., shot dead by his son.

24.—Gen. Grant requests written instead of verbal order of President to disobey orders of Secretary Stanton unless known to be by Executive authority.

25.—Matteson's bonded warehouse at New-Orleans burned; loss $200,000.

26.—Ferry-boat *Niagara* burned at her wharf in New-York.

27.—Lawrence Mullen murdered in Broad-street, New-York, by William O'Brien.

28.—Great fire at Chicago; loss $2,000,000.

28.—Gen. Grant repeats his request, and denies representations made of arrangements to resist in case of Mr. Stanton's restoration by the Senate.

28.—New-York State Labor Convention assembled at Albany.

28.—Dr. A. G. Moore, of Baltimore, shot at by Mrs. E. A. Pollard and wounded.

29.—Gov. English renominated by Connecticut Democratic State Convention.

29.—Danish Rigsrad ratifies transfer of St. Thomas and St. Johns.

29.—Edward Dashiel, of Memphis, shot dead by his father.

29.—Steamship *Nightingale* foundered at Vera Cruz; seven lives lost.

29.—The President complies with Gen. Grant's request for written instructions.

30.—Complimentary dinner in New-York to William Cullen Bryant.

30.—Ice break at St. Louis; two hundred people floated off, but rescued.

30.—Gen. Grant replies to President that Secretary Stanton's orders are presumed to be by Executive authority, he being still in office.

31.—An insane woman at Pembroke, Canada, murders her five children with an axe.

31.—Fire in Delaware-street, Leavenworth; loss, $150,000.

31.—The President's recollection of arrangements with Gen. Grant differs from that of the General.

FEBRUARY.

1.—Palace car on Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad burned by explosion of kerosine lamp.

1.—St. Thomas and St. John Transfer signed by King of Denmark.

2.—Revolutionists of Yucatan defeated at Merida, and revolution crushed.

2.—St. Xavier's Seminary, Latrobe, Penn., burned.

2.—Steamer *Sherman* burned, at Evansville, Ind.

2.—John Devlin, Brooklyn distiller, convicted of frauds on Government.

3.—Cotton exemption from Taxation-act approved.

3.—Gen. Grant reiterates his statement, and adds that the whole matter is an attempt to involve him in resistance to the law, and accuses the President of many and gross misrepresentations.

4.—Alabama Constitutional election.

4.—Two of Memphis *Avalanche* editors fined for contempt of Court.

4.—Fire at No. 77 Beekman-street, New-York; loss, $100,000.

4.—New-England Agricultural Society anniversary.

4.—Several persons shot, at Savannah political meeting.

4.—Anti-Currency-Contraction bill became law, in default of return by President.

5.—National Commercial Convention at Boston.

5.—New-York Republican State Convention at Syracuse.

5.—Scranton *Republican* office burned, and other buildings; loss over $100,000.

5.—Gayoso (Memphis) Savings Bank suspended.

5.—Horrible murders at Gainesville, Texas, by Indians; women and children killed and outraged.

6.—King and Queen of Portugal fired at, at Braga.

6.—Taxation Ordinance issued by South Carolina Convention.

6—Officers of Army of Cumberland meeting at Cincinnati.

6.—Genesee Lunatic Asylum burned and five female lunatics.

7.—Resignation of United States Minister Adams announced in London.

7.—Norfolk *Journal* and *Telegraph* Offices, &c., burned; loss over $100,000.

7.—Rev. Dr. Caswell elected President of Brown University.

7.—Fenian Capt. Mackay arrested at Cork.

7.—Hogan & Wade's jewelry store at Cleveland robbed of diamonds worth $10,000.

8.—C. M. Boyd, a Platte City lawyer, shot dead while attempting burglary.

8.—Fire at Nos. 85 and 87 John-street, New-York; loss, $460,000.

8.—Revenue cutter *Nemaha* burned off Fortress Monroe.

9.—Destructive Indian raids in Texas.

9.—English's publishing store at Pittsburg burned; loss, $145,000.

9.—Desperate Fenian attack on Cork Police.

10.—National Banks Shares Taxation bill approved.

10.—The President replies to Gen. Grant's "extraordinary letter."

10.—Three cars on Council Bluffs Railroad thrown down embankment and burned.

11.—New-York State Homeopathic Medical Society annual meeting at Albany.

11.—Arkansas Convention adjourned.

12.—New-York State Agricultural Society meeting at Albany.

12.—Taxation ordinance issued by North Carolina Convention.

12—Two men killed by explosion of paraffine oil works, Nelson-street, Brooklyn.

16.—American Theatre, San Francisco, burned.

17.—Mr. Sullivan, editor Dublin *Nation*, convicted of sedition.

17.—Lavalle, a New-York conductor, murdered on his car by unknown man.

18.—International Coinage Commission appointed by Queen Victoria.

18.—Harrison County (Iowa) Treasurer's office robbed of $15,000.

18.—Towboat *James A. Wright* exploded in New-York Harbor; men killed and wounded.

19.—United States Senate refused to admit P. F. Thomas, of Maryland, to seat on account of his disloyalty.

19.—President Flores, of Uruguay, assassinated.

20.—New-Jersey House concurs with Senate in withdrawing ratification of Fourteenth Amendment.

20.—Indiana Republican State Convention.

21.—The President issues order removing Secretary Stanton and appointing Gen. Lorenzo Thomas. The Senate thereupon denies his power to do so.

21.—Hunter's Point ferry-boat *Huntington* burned.

21.—Pontifical Zouaves pass through New-York from Canada, for Rome.

21.—A man rescued from floating ice on East River, New-York.

21.—Keokuk (Iowa) First National Bank suspended.

22.—The 136th anniversary of Washington's Birthday.

22.—Gen. Lorenzo Thomas arrested by order of Secretary Stanton.

22.—Kentucky Democratic State Convention; Missouri Radical State Convention; Rhode Island Republican State Convention.

22.—Mr. Stevens reports resolution to impeach the President.

23.—White's malt-house, Albany, burned; loss $176,000. St. Louis notion store; loss $75. East Boston planing mill; loss $72,000.

24.—The House resolve, 126 to 47, that the President be impeached.

24.—Copeland's distillery, New-York, exploded and destroyed.

25.—New-York State Canal Convention.

25.—Protection of witnesses from prosecutions for criminations of selves in evidence; bill approved.

25.—Lord Derby resigns British Premiership; Mr. Disraeli called to succeed.

25.—North Carolina Republican State Convention.

25.—New Constitution finally adopted by Florida Convention.

26.—Wisconsin Republican State Convention.

26.—Meeting in London of friends of the United States.

27.—Kansas Democratic State Convention.

28.—New-York State Constitution completed.

28.—Prussian Diet closed by the King.

28.—Royal assent to *habeas corpus* suspension in Ireland.

28.—Clark, a Worcester, Mass., gambling-house keeper, found murdered in his room.

28.—Ten buildings burned at Ogdensburg, N. Y.

28.—Major Hicks and Planter Maxwell shot dead in a difficulty on Memphis Railroad.

29.—Explosion at a Philadelphia chemical works; loss $100,000.

29.—Four burglars fired on and captured at Gravesend, L. I.

29.—John Pendar kicked his wife to death in New-York tenement-house.

MARCH.

1.—Several more murders in Claiborne County, Tenn.

2.—Nine articles of impeachment adopted by the House and Managers appointed.

3.—Barnum's Museum totally destroyed by fire.

3.—Mr. Butler and Mr. Bingham's additional articles of impeachment adopted by House.

3.—Two steamers burned at St. Louis levee; loss $100,000.

3.—An Elmira train off track; several people much hurt.

3.—Great portion of Jefferson, Texas, burned; loss nearly $1,000,000.

4.—The impeachment articles presented to the Senate by the Managers, with the House in attendance.

5.—Court of Impeachment organized by Chief Justice Chase.

5.—Governor of California refuses to forward Senate's Impeachment approved resolutions.

5.—British Parliament assembled.

5.—Terrible riot on Ward's Island between Irish and German emigrants; 30 wounded, 60 arrested.

5.—Riots in Madeira; people fired on by troops.

6.—The President summoned to appear on March 13.

6.—Debate in British Parliament on *Alabama* claims.

6.—Eight-hour strike at West Albany Railroad Shops.

7.—Louisiana Democratic State Convention.

9.—Purim Ball, New-York.

10.—Earthquakes in West Indies unusually numerous.

10.—New-Hampshire State election. Gov. Harriman reëlected.

10.—Legislative investigation on New-York street-cleaning.

10.—Two Newburyport churches fired by incendiaries.

11.—New-York and Rhode Island Democratic State Conventions.

11.—North German Naturalization Treaty with United States ratified by Federal Council at Berlin.

11.—American Express Company's Agent, Hayman, knocked senseless and robbed of $20,000, on Hamilton (Ohio) Railroad.

11.—Georgia Reconstruction Convention adjourned.

12.—Massachusetts Republican State Convention.

12.—Prince Alfred dangerously shot at Sydney, N. S. W., by Farrell, a Fenian.

12.—Debate in British Parliament on Irish Reforms.

12.—Terribly destructive hurricanes in Mauritius.

13.—The President appeared by his counsel before Impeachment Court; time to answer extended to March 23.

13.—French Legislative debate on right of public meetings.

13.—Announcement of Prince Lucien Bonaparte's creation as Cardinal, with five others.

14.—Strike at Fall River mills ended.

14.—Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr., admonished under sentence of Board of Presbyters, for breach of canon law.

14.—Arkansas State officers and Constitution election.

16—Tornado, with loss of life and property, at Toronto.

17.—Strong Hotel, Monroe, Mich., burned; loss $100,000.

17.—North Carolina and South Carolina Reconstruction Conventions adjourned.

17.—St. Patrick's Day celebrated in various cities.

17.—Republican State Conventions of New-Jersey, Michigan and Vermont.

17.—Steamer *Magnolia* exploded at Cincinnati; eighty persons killed.

19.—Memphis saw-mill boiler burst; several killed.

20.—Fourteenth Amendment rejected by California House.

20.—Long's Bank, at Louisville, robbed by armed men.

20.—Similar robbery of Russelville (Ky.) Bank.

20.—Three men stabbed in Grand Trunk Railroad car by insane man.

21.—Kingsland & Sons, New-York, robbed of $40,000 by burglars.

21.—Fenian Capt. Mackay sentenced to twelve years' imprisonment.

22.—Howard County (Ill.) Treasury robbed of $20,000.

22.—Dry goods and other stores in Memphis burned; loss $200,000.

23.—The President's answers to impeachment filed and trial ordered for March 30.

23.—Civil Marriage bill passed both houses of Austrian Reichsrath.

23.—Mr. Gladstone introduces his resolution on the Irish Church.

24.—Church Rates Abolition bill passed British House.

24.—Office of A. G. Rogers, New-York broker, robbed of $20,000.

24.—Scituate (R. I.) National Bank robbed by armed men, of $25,000.

25.—Kansas Republican State Convention.

25.—Matteson House, &c., at Springfield burned; loss $200,000.

25.—Epsom, England, Races.

25.—Oregon Union State Convention.

25.—Several buildings at La Crosse burned; loss $150,000.

25.—Olive Logan arrested at Columbus, Ohio, for lecturing without a license.

26.—Judiciary Amendment act passed over the President's veto by Senate.

26.—United States and Germany Naturalization Treaty ratified by United States Senate.

26.—Desk of New-Orleans Canal Bank robbed of $50,000.

26.—Rice's Bank at Junction City robbed of $15,000.

26.—Miners' strike and riot at Charleroi, Belgium; many killed by troops.

27.—American newspapers excluded from Spain by Government.

27.—Judiciary Amendment bill passed over veto by House.

27.—*Alabama* claims debate in British House of Lords.

27.—House of Hon. C. Dudley, of Iowa, burned, with three of his sons.

27.—Terrible earthquake on Sandwich Islands; very large losses of life and property.

28.—G. F. Train before English Bankruptcy Court; his schedule refused as worth less than blank paper.

29.—Gould's linseed oil works, Chicago, burned; loss $350,000.

29.—Riots at Grenoble, France, against new Army bill.

30.—Trial of President Johnson on impeachment charges opened in United States Senate.

30.—Arrest of Jay Gould, a director, in Erie case.

30.—Disastrous riot of coal miners near McKeesport, Penn.

30.—Chicago Oil Works burned; loss $175,000.

31.—Internal Taxation Amendments bill approved.

31.—Seventeen men thrown down shaft of a Scranton coal mine; twelve killed.

31.—George W. Ashburn, of Columbus, Ga., murdered by disguised Kuklux.

31.—New-York Union League new club-house opened.

APRIL.

1.—Mr. Glenn prefers charges in Legislature against members for corruption.

1.—Rhode Island State election; Gov. Burnside reëlected.

2.—Dr. Osgood's new church, Thirty-fourth-street, New-York, consecrated.

3.—Mrs. Widner, of Rutland, Ill., murdered by John Furness, laborer on her husband's farm.

4.—Mr. Disraeli's Government defeated by sixty majority on Irish Church question.

4.—Gov. Peirpoint, of Virginia, removed, and H. H. Wells appointed by Gen. Schofield.

4.—Oxford and Cambridge University boat-race.

6.—State elections in Michigan, Connecticut, Wisconsin.

7.—Constitution adopted by Virginia Convention.

7.—Hon. Thos. D'Arcy McGee shot dead at his door at Ottawa, by Whalen, a Fenian.

8.—Butler's American Theatre, New-York, burned.

8.—Letter received from Dr. Livingstone, with news of his safety.

8.—Corner-stone laid of Edwin Booth's Theatre in New-York.

9.—Steamer *Seabird* burned with many of the passengers and crew on Lake Michigan.

9.—R. T. Shepler murdered near Jorse Station, Ind., by two brothers, J. and J. Taylor.

11.—Mr. Glenn resigns seat in New-York Legislature.

13.—Capture of Magdala by Gen. Napier, and death of King Theodore.

13.—Newmarket (England) Craven Races; also, Paris Races.

14.—South Carolina State election; Constitution adopted—70,757 to 27,288.

15.—An Erie train thrown down embankment and burned at Port Jervis; twenty-four killed and fifty wounded.

15.—Prince and Princess of Wales visit Dublin.

15.—Duel at Paris between the Russian Ambassador and Baron Meyendorf.

15.—Sergt. Bates arrived at Washington.

15.—Illinois Democratic State Convention.

16.—H. Featherstonhaugh, a wealthy proprietor, of Westmeath, Ireland, shot dead in road.

17.—Virginia Constitutional Convention finally adjourned.

17.—Louisiana State election; Constitution adopted by 66,152 to 48,739; H. C. Warmoth, Governor.

17.—New-York Underground Railroad bill signed by Gov. Fenton.

17.—Ship *Albert Gallatin* burned in Mobile Bay by lightning.

18.—Henry Keenan, wife and children, found murdered at their home near Omega, La.

18.—Erie Railroad bill passed New-York Senate.

18.—Farewell dinner at Delmonico's, New-York, to Charles Dickens, by members of the Press.

19.—Fatal riot of German and Irish at Clinton, Mass.

20.—Erie Railroad bill passed by the New-York Assembly.

20.—British Parliament reassembled.

20.—Trial of Clerkenwell, London, conspirators begun.

20.—Trial of Gen. Cole for the murder of Hon. H. L. Hiscox.

20.—Georgia Constitution adopted by 89,007 to 71,309.

21.—Erie Railroad bill signed by Gov. Fenton.

21.—Constitution adopted by North Carolina, 93,084 to 74,015.

21.—Private Executions bill passed the British House.

21.—Boarding-house, &c., at St. Paul, burned; loss, $100,000.

22.—Michigan Constitutional Election—Liquor prohibition defeated—86,143 to 72,473.

22.—Charles Dickens sailed for Europe from New-York.

22.—Farrell, the Sydney Fenian, hanged.

23.—A St. Louis drug store and other buildings burned; loss over a million.

23.—Ohio Female College, near Cincinnati, burned; loss, $100,000.

23.—Trial in London of Home, the Spiritualist, for alleged fraud.

24.—Gen. Schofield nominated for Secretary of War by the President.

24.—Delaware Republican State Convention.

25.—A little girl named Sanders, 8 years old, of Pond Hill, N. Y., found outraged and murdered.

25.—House of Mr. B. Stern, New-York, robbed of $27,000 by burglars.

27.—Three persons killed by boiler explosion at Philadelphia.

27.—Newmarket, England, Spring Races.

28.—Banquet at San Francisco to Chinese Embassy.

29.—Jareton, Mexico, burned; 200 families houseless.

29.—Five murders by Indians at Rum Creek, Mo.

29.—East Berkshire, Vt., nearly destroyed by fire.

30.—California Democratic State Convention.

30.—British Ministry defeated by 65 on Irish Church question.

30.—Edwin Kelly acquitted of murder of T. S. Sharp.

30.—Burke, the Fenian, sentenced to fifteen years, and Shaw to seven, in London.

30.—Nebraska Republican State Convention.

30.—New-York Legislative Committee report adversely to truth of Mr. Frear's corruption charges.

MAY.

1.—General Conference of M. E. Church, at Chicago.

1.—Eleven persons killed by explosion of propeller *Governor Cushman*, at Buffalo.

1.—Opening of French Annual Art Exhibition at Paris.

2.—Jefferson Davis' bail bonds renewed.

2.—Bokhara captured by the Russians.

3.—Duel at Baltimore between Count de Lotham, of Prussian Legation, and Gen. A. G. Lawrence. Nobody hurt.

4.—Mr. Disraeli's offer to resign declined by the Queen.

4.—*Irish Canadian*, of Toronto, suppressed for sedition.

4.—Pittsburg Bolt Factory burned; loss $100,000.

4.—Florida Constitution adopted, 14,520 to 9,491, and Gov. Reed elected.

5.—New-Hampshire Republican State Convention.

5.—Grand Handel and Haydn Musical Festival at Boston.

6.—Virginia Republican State Convention. Illinois Republican State Convention.

6.—Chester, England, races. Nashville, Tenn., races.

6.—New-York Legislature adjourned.

7.—Virginia Conservative State Convention met.

7.—Mr. Gladstone's resolution on suspension of Queen's interest in Irish Church temporalities passed House of Commons.

7.—Eight-hour riot in San Francisco.

7.—Jury in Cole-Hiscock murder case disagree and are discharged.

8.—Mr. Thos. Brown and wife, of Hampton Falls, N. H., murdered in their bed by burglars.

8.—Indian attack on Union Pacific Railroad at West Coyote.

9.—Duel at Baltimore between Col. P. X. Green and D. G. Wright; both wounded.

9.—Lexington, Ky., races.

10.—New-Orleans corn warehouse burned by incendiary; loss $100,000.

11.—Serious Anti-Popery riot at Ashton-under-Lyne, England.

11.—York, England, races.

11.—Mississippi Democratic State Convention.

12.—Queen Victoria complies with request of Mr. Gladstone's resolution.

12.—Mass Meeting in New-York on Tax Reform.

12.—John H. Surratt before District of Columbia District Court; bail refused.

12.—Treaty concluded by Peace Commission with various Indian tribes.

12.—The Tycoon of Japan surrenders to the Mikado.

13.—American Tract Society; thirty-fourth anniversary.

13.—American Anti-Slavery Society; thirty-fifth anniversary.

13.—Minnesota Republican State Convention.

14.—Admission of States bill (North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Florida,) passed House.

14.—Charles M. Jefferds, the murderer, murdered in Sing Sing Prison by a fellow-convict.

14.—Fall River Cotton Mill burned; loss $120,000.

14.—Boston Jockey Club races.

14.—Enright and Allen convicted for bond frauds.

15.—Nova Scotia petitions for repeal of Union, presented to House of Commons.

15.—Trial of T. C. Callicott and J. S. Allen for revenue frauds, commenced.

16.—The President acquitted, 35 to 19, on the eleventh article of impeachment.

17.—American Board of Foreign Missions anniversary.

18.—Birth of Prince Nicholas, heir to Russian throne.

18.—Mississippi Convention adjourned.

19.—Soldiers' and Sailors' National Convention at Chicago.

20.—National Republican Convention at Chicago; Nomination of Grant and Colfax.

20.—Massachusetts Democratic State Convention.

21.—American Baptist Missionary Union Anniversary.

22.—Home, the London Spiritualist, sentenced to refund Mrs. Lyons' £60,000.

22.—Chinese Embassy arrived in New-York.

24.—Neptune Company's docks and steamer *Oceanus*, New-York, burned; loss $500,000.

25.—The Pope's Concordat against civil marriages and schools in Austria annulled by the Government.

25.—Samarcand, Bokhara, captured by Russian troops.

26.—Michael Barrett, the Clerkenwell Fenian, hanged in London.

26.—Epsom, England, Summer races.

26.—Impeachment trial of R. C. Dorn at Albany.

26.—The President acquitted on the second and third articles and the Court adjourned *sine die*.

26.—Mr. Stanton relinquished the War Department.

27.—The English Derby won by *Blue Gown*.

27.—Michigan Democratic State Convention.

27.—New-England Anti-Slavery Society anniversary.

27.—National Manufacturers' Convention at Cleveland.

27.—T. C. Callicott convicted; Allen acquitted.

28.—Treaty concluded with Osage Indians.

29.—Gen. Schofield confirmed Secretary of War by Senate.

30.—Commemorative services over the country in honor of dead Union soldiers.

30.—Alonzo McCormick, of Brooklyn, shot his wife dead and mortally wounded himself.

30.—Hoboken Spring races.

31.—Fire in Murray-street, New-York; silk warehouse; loss $150,000.

JUNE.

1.—Texas Constitutional Convention met.

1.—Gen. Schofield installed Secretary of War.

1.—Grant's and Colfax's acceptance of nominations published.

1.—Oregon State Congressional election.

3.—Trial of Jefferson Davis postponed to October.

3.—Alabama Democratic State Convention.

3.—Duel at Savannah between two colored men; one killed.

4.—John W. Forney resigned Secretaryship of Senate.

4.—G. W. Dill and two negroes murdered at Camden, S. C.

5.—Mr. Burlingame and Chinese Embassy presented to the President.

5.—Callicott sentenced to two years' imprisonment and fine of $10,000; Enright eighteen months and $2,500, and Allen one year and $3,000.

6.—Arkansas Admission bill passed by both Houses after Committee of Conference.

7.—Grand races at Paris; the Emperor present.

8.—New-York State Sportsman's Annual Convention at Buffalo.

9.—Connecticut Democratic State Convention.

9.—Ascot, England, races.

9.—Admission of States bill, (North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana, Alabama and Florida,) passed Senate.

10.—Military preparations in Canada to resist Fenian invasion.

10.—Prince Michael of Servia and his cousin assassinated at Belgrade.

10.—Jerome Park Spring races commenced.

10.—Annual examination at West Point.

11.—Steamboat *Ocean Queen* burned on the Mississippi.

11.—A man and three children carried over Niagara Falls.

11.—One hundred buildings at Marquette, Mich., burned; loss over a million.

12.—Canal Commissioner Dorn acquitted.

12.—Senator Johnson confirmed Minister to England.

13.—Harvard annual regatta.

14.—Orphan Girls' Home at Newton Centre, Mass., burned by incendiary.

15.—Mass. meeting of Ritualists at London, England, in defence of Irish Church.

16.—Three children killed by lightning at Monroe, Conn.

16.—Narragansett Park, R. I., races.

16.—Commission on Nova Scotia petition refused by House of Commons.

16.—Severe political fight in Marshall, Tenn.; several killed.

16.—French trading station in Cochin China attacked by Anam rebels, and the inmates, 25, massacred.

16.—Gov. Humphreys, of Miss., removed, and Gen. Ames appointed by Gen. McDowell.

17.—Charlestown (Mass.) Regatta.

17.—Toronto Races.

17.—North American Saengerfest at Chicago

18.—Philadelphia Champion Boat Races.

18.—A steam fire-engine exploded in Bowery, New-York; six persons killed and twenty-two wounded.

19.—New-York Yacht Club Regatta.

19.—A Toledo train thrown off track by robbers; many persons injured.

20.—Steamer *Morning Star* and bark *Cortland* sunk by collision on Lake Erie; eleven persons lost.

20.—Arkansas Admission bill vetoed by the President and passed over veto by House.

21.—Severe fight with Indians at Apache Springs.

21.—Difficulty at Mazatlan between Mexican authorities and British war steamer *Chanticleer*.

22.—Mississippi rejects the new Constitution by 63,860 to 56,231.

22.—Surratt case resumed before District of Columbia Criminal Court.

22.—The Pope delivers an allocution against Austrian abolition of the Concordat.

22.—Arkansas Admission bill passed over veto by Senate.

23.—Maine Democratic State Convention.

23.—Grand Banquet in New-York to the Chinese Embassy.

24.—Newcastle, England, races.

24.—A number of drunken raftsmen attack stores, &c., at Alma, Iowa, and shoot dead the Sheriff and his aid.

24.—Admission of Southern States bill vetoed by President.

25.—Inauguration of statue of Martin Luther at Worms.

25.—Admission of States bill passed over veto.

25.—Eight-hour bill approved.

27.—Gov. Baker and Lieut.-Gov. Voorhees, of Louisiana, removed by Gen. Grant, and Gov. Warmouth and Lieut.-Gov. Dunn appointed.

27.—Pottstown, Penn., nail works burned; loss, $150,000.

27.—Hole-in-the-Day, notorious Chippewa Chief, murdered by three Indians.

27.—John Cool, of Warrensville, Ohio, murdered his two step-sons, his heirs.

29.—Grand opening of National Schuetzenfest in New-York.

1.—Steamboat *Sam Gaty* snagged and burned on the Missouri.

30.—The Pope's Bull ordering General Council of the Roman Catholic Church Dec. 8, 1869, issued.

30.—Jerome Park Summer Race Meeting.

30.—Peter Tracy, a New-York saloon keeper, shot dead in a saloon fight.

JULY.

1.—Complimentary banquet in London to Mr. Cyrus W. Field.

1.—Military Government of Florida surrendered by Gov. Walker to Gov. Reed.

1.—Vermont Republican State Convention; also of Michigan.

1.—Union College Commencement.

3.—Hester Vaughan, Philadelphia child murderess, sentenced to be hanged.

3.—Twelve persons killed by lightning in Orange County, N. Y.

3.—Rebel Col. Ashby killed in Knoxville street-fight.

3.—Baron Von Beust replies to the Pope's Allocution refusing recognition thereof.

4.—Democratic National Convention held in New-York. Horatio Seymour and Frank P. Blair, Jr., nominated on July 9.

4.—General Political Amnesty proclaimed by President Johnson.

7.—Duke and Duchess de Montpensier ordered to leave Spain by the Queen.

7.—New articles of impeachment presented to House by Mr. Stevens.

8.—New-York Republican State Convention at Syracuse; John A. Griswold nominated for Governor.

8.—Virginia Internal Improvement Convention at Burkesville.

8.—Philadelphia and Erie express train broke through bridge near Union Mills. Five killed, and many injured.

9.—Revolution commenced in St. Domingo against Baez.

9.—Varieties Theatre in Cincinnati burned.

10.—Three Adams Express robbers in Indiana taken from guard by mob, and hanged.

11.—Donahue, a Chicago constable, shot dead by Annie Stewart, a bagnio keeper.

11.—Ratification of Fourteenth Amendment by Florida and North Carolina proclaimed by the President.

14.—Irish and Scotch Reform bills approved by Queen Victoria.

14.—Terrible mortality in New-York from sunstroke; 250 people killed in a week.

15.—Michigan Democratic State Convention.

15.—Serious political riot at Millican, Texas; fifty-five negroes and others killed.

15.—Business portion of Madison, Fla., burned.

16.—Allied assault on Humaita repulsed with great loss.

16.—West Virginia Democratic State Convention.

16.—Admiral Farragut and officers entertained by Queen Victoria at Osborne House.

17.—Strike at Philadelphia Gas Works, and the city walketh in darkness.

17.—Vermont Democratic State Convention.

18.—The President, by message to Congress, advises several constitutional amendments.

19.—Mr. John Spicer poisoned by strychnine in a Seidlitz powder by mistake.

19.—A Cork, Ireland, gunsmith's store robbed by Fenians.

20.—Bill to exclude electoral votes of non-organized States vetoed by President and repassed by both Houses.

20.—Spirits and Tobacco Taxes' bill approved.

21.—Both Houses declare Fourteenth Amendment ratified.

21.—Alarming miners' strike at Wilkesbarre.

22.—Wyoming Territory creation (of part of Dakota and Colorado) passed House.

22.—New-Jersey Democratic State Convention.

22.—Annual Harvard and Yale regatta at Worcester, Mass.

23.—Steamer *Almendares* exploded at Havana; five killed.

23.—Dartmouth College Commencement.

23.—Officer John Smedick, of New-York, shot dead on duty by Beal, a noted ruffian.

24.—Battle near Jacmel, Hayti; Salnave defeated.

24.—Yale and Harvard Universities' boat race at Worcester, won by Harvard.

24.—Very destructive and fatal floods in Baltimore.

24.—Georgia Democratic State Convention.

24.—Paraguay evacuated and allies take possession.

25.—Freedmen's Bureau bill; regulating and partial discontinuance, Jan. 1, vetoed by President and repassed by both Houses.

25.—Paul Laresche, Jr., of New-Orleans, killed in duel with J. S. Boissier.

25.—Protection of Naturalized Citizens Abroad bill approved.

27.—Nine oil tanks, Alleum Works, Pennsylvania, exploded; man killed.

27.—Williams College Commencement.

28.—Naturalization treaty with Hesse concluded.

28.—Buffalo Park Fall races.

28.—Proclamation by Secretary Seward of ratification of Fourteenth Amendment by three-fourths of the States.

28.—Goodwood, England, Races.

28.—Congress adjourned to Sept. 21.

28.—Military Government ceased in Arkansas, North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Florida and Alabama.

29.—Dental National Convention at Niagara.

29.—Mlle. Patti married in London to Marquis de Caux.

29.—National Temperance Convention at Cleveland, Ohio.

29.—United States *vs.* Arman, French Shipbuilders' case, decided against the United States at Paris.

29.—Kansas Democratic State Convention.

30.—Continued bricklayers' strike in New-York.

30—Two horse-thieves hanged by Tennessee Vigilance Committee.

30.—Western portion of Coburn, Cal., burned; loss near $100,000.

31.—British Parliament prorogued.

31.—Two hundred buildings in Oil City, Penn., burned; loss $150,000.

31.—Three persons killed by lightning at Chicago.

31.—Fatal riot of negroes and whites at Gobey's School-house, Ga.

31.—Georgia University Commencement.

AUGUST.

1.—Twenty-three persons crushed to death in a Manchester, England, concert saloon, during alarm of fire.

1.—Harlem Oil Works burned; loss $300,000.

2.—New-York Democratic State Convention.

2.—Massachusetts Democratic State Convention; Hon. J. Q. Adams nominated for Governor.

2.—Maryland Democratic State Convention.

3.—Vermont University, Sixty-fourth Commencement.

3.—Kentucky State election; Stevenson (Dem.) elected Governor.

3.—Semi-Centennial Anniversary at Bonn University.

3.—Monthly line of steamers between San Francisco, China and Japan commenced.

3.—Duke and Duchess de Montpensier protest from London on their enforced exile.

4.—International Commercial Convention at Portland.

4.—Brown's Cotton Mill, Philadelphia, burned; loss $115,000.

4.—Border State Colored Convention at Baltimore.

4.—Attempted assassination of Senator Wheeler in Arkansas.

5.—Brighton, England, Races.

5.—Missouri Democratic State Convention.

5.—Saratoga Summer Race Meeting.

5.—Queen Victoria visits Emperor Napoleon at Paris.

5.—Jefferson Davis arrived at Liverpool.

6.—California Union State Convention.

6.—Several steamers burned at Cincinnati; loss $100,000.

6.—Sheriff of Barton County, Mo., and assistant murdered while making arrest of a desperado.

7.—Lewes, England, Races.

7.—Laporte, Cal., nearly destroyed by fire. Loss half a million.

10.—Tennessee Republican State Convention.

10.—Fifty persons killed by colliery explosion at Jemappes, Belgium.

10.—Political riot at Richmond, Va.

10.—New-York Yacht Club—Annual cruise.

10.—Students' riots in Paris.

11.—Middlebury College Commencement.

11.—Mr. Scully, a Tipperary landlord, shot while cruelly evicting tenants.

12.—Mr. O. W. Hodgman, of Portland, Me., murdered his wife and drowned himself.

12.—Indian raid on Spellman's Creek, Kansas; horrible outrages on women.

13.—Terrible earthquake in Peru; Arica and many other towns destroyed; 40,000 lives said to be lost; United States steamers *Wateree* and *Fredonia* lost.

13.—First private execution in England.

13.—North Carolina Democratic State Convention.

14.—Greeks at Constantinople fired on by Turkish troops.

14.—New-York Yacht Squadron race.

14.—Renewed rising of Maories in New-Zealand.

14.—Columbia Boat Club, N. Y., regatta.

15.—Store robbed and keeper and clerk shot dead at Franklin, Tenn., by band of masked horsemen.

16.—Five men killed and several wounded by Oil Creek Railroad collision.

16.—Indian raids at Asher Creek, Kansas; many settlers killed; Comstock, the noted Indian guide, also killed near Hays' City, by Black Kettle's band.

16.—Terrible destruction of life and property in Ecuador by earthquake; towns destroyed and burned; 40,000 lives lost.

16.—People's Bank of Baltimore robbed of $16,000 by burglars.

18.—New-Hampshire Second Annual Horse Fair.

18.—Collins & Robbs' provision store, Philadelphia, burned; loss $200,000.

18.—New-York Yacht Club ocean race from New-Bedford, for $4,000.

18.—Total eclipse of the sun; visible in India.

18.—Gen. Patoni assassinated at Durango, Mexico, by Gen. Canto's staff officers.

19.—York, England, races.

19.—Spanish Ministerial crisis; several Ministers resigned.

20.—Railroad collision at Abergele, Wales; train burned and 35 persons also.

21.—Meeting of Gen. Lee and prominent Southerners with Gen. Rosecrans at White Sulphur Springs, on political situation.

22.—Paris *Lanterne* seized by the Police for offensive political articles.

22.—Southbridge, Mass., gas works blown up. Several men killed.

24.—Affray at Broadway Theatre between Sheriff's officers and employes; a boy fatally shot.

25.—Narragansett Park, R. I., races.

25.—International yacht race off Isle of Wight; won by English yacht *Cambria*; American yacht *Sappho* crippled by accident.

25.—Missouri Colored State Convention.

25.—Spiritualists' National Convention at Rochester.

26.—National Academy of Science meet at Northampton.

26.—John Burns and wife, of St. Louis, stabbed to death by Michael Leonard.

26.—Delaware Democratic State Convention.

27.—Insurrectionary conflicts in Bulgaria.

27.—Sale of Paris *Figaro* prohibited.

27.—Great fire at Mariopol, Russia; 250 houses burned.

28.—Mexican train attacked, and sixteen persons killed, by Indians at Pawnee Fork.

28.—Strike of London cabmen; over 5,000 stopped plying.

28.—M. Rochefort, editor Paris *Lanterne*, sentenced to imprisonment, (when caught.)

29.—Gilmore A. Queen, Ann County, Md., farmer, and his wife, found murdered in their house, which was ransacked.

29.—Pretended conversion of John Allen, "the wickedest man in New-York."

31.—Van Orden family, of Belle River, Canada, murdered and burned in their house.

31.—Two daughters of Judge Jones killed by lightning at New-Egypt, N. J.

SEPTEMBER.

1.—Suffolk Park races, Philadelphia, inaugurated.

1.—Vermont State election; Republican majority; Gov. J. G. Page reëlected.

2.—Warwick, England, races.

2.—Negro members expelled by Georgia Legislature, as ineligible from color.

2.—A Boston and Albany kerosene train broke down and burned.

2.—Brown University Commencement.

3.—Serious potato riot at Cork, Ireland.

3.—Hon. Reverdy Johnson entertained by Sheffield cutlers.

3.—Willick, a German, wife and two children, found murdered in their house, Randolph, Ky.

3.—Georgia colored legislators formally protest against exclusion from seats.

4.—Lyon, a New-York saloon-keeper, shot dead by B. W. Robson, a Broadway hatter, during altercation.

4.—New-England Fair at New-Haven.

5.—Mrs. Ex-President Lincoln sailed for Europe.

5.—Serious anti-Popery riot at Manchester, England.

7.—Workingmen's International Convention at Brussels.

8.—Vermont State Fair.

8.—Springfield, Mass., Fall races.

8.—Doncaster, England, races.

9.—Steamer *Hippocampus* lost on Lake Michigan; about 90 lives lost.

9.—Connecticut Democratic State Convention.

9.—Kansas Republican State Convention.

10.—Hudson River Association regatta.

12.—Arrests of foreigners by Lopez; United States Consul Washburn formally withdrawn; Messrs. Bliss and Masterman seized and imprisoned by Lopez.

14.—The Pope issues an Apostolic letter, inviting Protestant and non-Catholic bodies to Ecumenical Council in 1869.

14.—Maine State election; Gov. Chamberlain reëlected.

14.—Paterson, N. J., races.

14.—Four persons killed by locomotive explosion at Rochester.

14.—Reno and Anderson, Indiana Express robbers, committed in Canada for extradition.

15.—Hon. Reverdy Johnson presented to Queen Victoria.

15.—Whalen, the murderer of Hon. D'Arcy McGee, sentenced to be hanged.

15.—United States Tenth Colored Cavalry attacked by Indians on the Big Sandy—latter beaten, losing eleven.

17.—First cricket match of All-England Eleven with American Players, at Hudson City, N. J.

17.—First frost of the season in New-York State.

17.—Worcester (Mass.) Cattle and Horse Fair.

17.—Maine Horse Show, at Augusta.

18.—Thirty persons killed by cartridge factory explosion at Metz, France.

18.—Cook's hardware store at Elmira burned; loss, $150,000.

18.—Commencement of the Spanish Revolution—the fleet join the movement.

18.—Battle with Indians near Republican River; Lieut. Beecher and Dr. Moore killed.

19.—Spanish first revolutionary bulletin issued.

19.—Serious political riots at Camilla, Ga.; many persons killed and wounded.

20.—Higgins' carpet factory, New-York, burned; loss $250,000.

21.—Hon. Mr. Burlingame and the Chinese Mission arrived in London.

21.—National Labor Union, second annual session at New-York.

21.—Political disturbances at New-Orleans.

21.—Congress met and adjourned to Oct. 16.

22.—Newmarket, England, races.

23.—Hon. Reverdy Johnson speaks at Leeds Exhibition.

24.—Superintendent Parker, of Panama Railroad, shot dead by Assistant Engineer Baldwin, who committed suicide.

24.—John H. Surratt discharged on plea under Statute of Limitation of 1799.

24.—Severe battle at Villeta, Paraguay; the Allies defeated with great loss.

24.—Oregon State Fair; also California.

25.—Ex-Gov. S. W. Beall, of Wisconsin, shot dead by G. M. Pinney, manager of Helena *Post*, in latter's office.

25.—Brainard House, Delaware Water Gap, robbed by burglars; Mr. Broadhead, proprietor, wounded, and his brother shot dead while in pursuit.

25.—The chief and other Apaches murdered by whites near La Paz.

26.—The Queen of Spain abdicated in favor of the Prince de Asturias.

27.—Fatal political riots at Opelousas, La.; a number of negroes killed.

27.—Battle at Alcolea, Spain; Royal troops entirely defeated.

27.—Very disastrous floods in Switzerland on this and many following days.

27.—Gen. Hindman shot dead by unknown assassin, while sitting in his house at Helena.

28.—Banquet to Minister Johnson at Leeds, England.

28.—Laclede races at St. Louis.

28.—Buffalo *Commercial* and other offices burned; loss $150,000.

28.—Unsuccessful attempt to murder the Viceroy of Egypt.

28.—Train with United States soldiers off the track at Gordonsville; two killed and eighteen wounded.

29.—Gen. Reynolds issues an order prohibiting elections in Texas, on Nov. 3, for President and Vice-President.

29.—State Fairs of Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Maine, Kansas, Minnesota and New-York.

30.—Ex-Queen Isabella of Spain issues a formal protest against her deposition.

30.—*Habeas corpus* refused to the assassins of President Lincoln at Dry Tortugas.

30.—Three Brooklyn United States bonded warehouses burned; loss over a million.

30.—Island Park, Albany, races.

OCTOBER.

1.—National Soldiers' and Sailors' Union Convention at Philadelphia.

1.—Spanish Provisional Junta organized—Madoz as President.

1.—Barns of Livingston County Poor-house burned; loss $75,000.

2.—Second earthquake shock at Lima, Peru.

3.—Sale of Annieswood Stable racing stud.

3.—Serrano and his Generals entered Madrid. He forms a Cabinet.

4.—Jefferson County (Texas) jail attacked by rebels, and four prisoners murdered.

4.—Successful expedition against Apaches in Texas, by Lieut. Cusack; thirty killed and property recovered.

5.—Indian Peace Commissioners at Chicago for several days.

6.—Jerome Park Fall Races.

6.—Buffalo Park Fall Meeting.

6.—Maine State Fair.

6.—Second Newmarket (England) October races.

6.—Propellor *Perseverance* burned on Lake Erie; fourteen lives lost.

7.—Dedication of Cornell University.

7.—Moore's grain elevator, Troy, N. Y., burned; loss, $212,000.

7.—Provisional Government of Spain organized.

8.—Public entry of Gen. Prim into Madrid.

8.—Public reception of Gen. McClellan at Philadelphia.

8.—General Convention Protestant Episcopal Church at New-York.

8.—Steamtug *Nina*, of New-York, exploded; crew much hurt.

8.—Rhode Island Democratic State Convention.

9.—Steamer *Milwaukee* wrecked at Grand Rapids; loss $70,000.

9.—Mr. G. L. Richardson, a Boston merchant, cuts his his two boys' throats while insane.

10.—Severe earthquake shock at Floyd's Court-house, Va.

10.—Social Science Congress at Birmingham, England, on this and following days.

10.—Athenæum Malt House, Wheeling, burned; loss $120,000.

11.—Fighting at Tunas, Cuba, between troops and insurgents.

11.—Indians on Beaver River defeated and many killed and wounded, by Tenth (colored) Cavalry.

12.—Spanish Provisional Government recognized by United States Minister Hale.

12.—Ferocious attack at Baltimore by roughs on Baltimore northern-bound train.

12.—Sarmiento inaugurated President of the Argentine Republic.

13.—State elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Nebraska; Republican victory in each.

13.—Jesuit order abolished in Spain and property seized.

13.—Narragansett Park First Annual Horse Fair.

15.—Steamboat *Hesper*, with Arkansas State arms, seized by Kuklux and arms destroyed.

16.—B. F. Randolph, a South Carolina colored Senator, murdered at Cokesburg.

16.—Major-Gen. Hooker retired at his own request, owing to continued sickness.

16.—New-York *World* demands retirement of Seymour and Blair.

17.—Oregon Legislature withdraws consent to Fourteenth Amendment.

17.—Sheriff and Judge of St. Mary's Parish, La., murdered.

18.—*Attakapas Register* office, Franklin, La., sacked by mob.

19.—Newmarket Houghton Races.

19.—Formidable insurrection reported from Yumas, Cuba.

19.—Miss Bateman reappeared at Haymarket Theatre, London, after three years' absence.

20.—Border States Agricultural Fair at Danville.

20.—Madrid Revolutionary Junta dissolves itself.

21.—New-York and New-Brunswick international rowing match at Springfield.

21.—Severe earthquake shocks at San Francisco. Four lives lost and damage $300,000.

21.—Statue of Gen. Sedgwick unvailed at West Point.

21.—Lieutenant-Commander Mitchell, United States Navy, killed in a street fight in San Francisco.

22.—Public dinner at Liverpool to Hon. Reverdy Johnson.

22.—Propellor *Northampton* sunk off New-Haven by steamer *Continental*.

22.—Hon. James A. Hinds, of Arkansas, murdered by G. A. Clark; political causes. Also, A. A. Scott, of Harlem, Mo., Judge of Election, West Virginia State election.

23.—Further earthquakes at San Francisco.

23.—Liverpool corporation address to Minister Johnson.

23.—Hudson River train off track at East Albany; two passengers killed and many wounded.

23.—Christian, a revenue detective, murdered at St. Louis.

23.—New Spanish Ministry under Serrano announced.

24.—Two colored men murdered at their door, in Kingston, Ark., by Kuklux, besides other outrages.

25.—Fifth Cavalry defeat and kill many Indians near Fort Hayes.

25.—Propeller *Congress* wrecked and burned on Lake Huron; loss $30,000.

25.—Great fire at Hunter's Point—oil stores; brig also burned; loss $300,000.

26.—Great political excitement and alarm in New-Orleans; murder and arson at St. Bernard, adjoining.

26.—Slight earthquake shocks at Cork, Ireland.

27.—Marine Exhibition at Havre, France, closed.

27.—Rope factory at McKeesport burned; loss $143,000.

28.—Five men killed by locomotive explosion on Nashville Railroad.

28.—Thomas McCarty hanged at Franklin, Penn., for murder of David Barry.

28.—Tidal waves and other earthquake signs at New-Zealand.

29.—Miss Hill, school teacher, of Bryantsville, Ky., shot dead by Grimes, a rejected suitor.

29.—Speaker Harrington and Senator Pennington, of Alabama, testify to numerous attempts to murder them during canvass.

30.—Mob in Rotterdam fired on by troops; several killed.

30.—Fatal Kuklux riot at Huntsville, Ala.

31.—First National Bank at Alton, Ill., attacked by burglars; the watchman murdered.

31.—Reception at Auburn to Secretary Seward.

31.—Miss Murray shot dead at Milford, Conn., by B. O'Donnel, for going into his garden.

NOVEMBER.

1.—Jeremie, Hayti, bombarded by Salnave.

2.—Several arrests in New-York by United States marshals for naturalization frauds.

1.—Pacific Railroad freight train destroyed by Indians near Alkali, Mo.

2.—Mrs. Marshall and her son found shot dead in Clayton County, Mo.

2.—Morrison & Co., of New-York, robbed of $125,000 by sneak thieves.

3.—Gen. U. S. Grant elected President and Hon. Schuyler Colfax Vice-President of the United States.

3.—Hon. John T. Hoffman elected Governor of New-York.

3.—State officers elected in various States.

3.—Banquet in London to Hon. Reverdy Johnson.

4.—Hoboken Fall Race Meeting.

5.—Railroad carloads of State arms destroyed by Kuklux in Florida.

6.—Arrest of Lieutenant-Governor and Secretary of State of Florida by Gov. Reed.

7.—News of slaughter of 600 Portuguese soldiers by natives of Mozambique.

8.—Six hundred barrels of powder blew up at Granby Ford, Nevada, killing several men.

9.—Admiral Farragut returned to New-York from his European cruise.

9.—English Common Pleas; Court decide against Woman Suffrage, in Miss Becker's case.

9.—Hoboken Fall Races.

10.—Centre Point, Ark., sacked by 200 armed Kuklux.

10.—Commercial Bank, St. John, N. B., failed.

10.—Workingwomen's National Association organized in New-York.

11.—British Parliament dissolved by the Queen.

11.—International Commission, at St. Petersburg, on horrors of war.

13.—Havana steamship, *Star of the Union*, wrecked off Morrill's reef.

13.—Sherman House, Syracuse, N. Y., burned; loss $130,000.

13.—Live Stock Insurance Company, of St. Louis, robbed of $50,000.

13.—Brilliant display of meteoric showers visible at the North.

14.—Terrible collision of Fulton Ferry-boats; two killed and a large number seriously wounded.

14.—Florida Convention Election.

14.—Forepaugh's Menagerie partly burned; animals saved.

14.—Several Paris editors fined for subscribing to monument to M. Baudin, victim of the *coup d'état*.

15.—Mrs. Jeremiah Smith found shot dead in road, near Accord, N. Y.

15.—Hardware and other stores at St. Louis burned; loss $130,000.

15.—Steamer *Matanzas* and cargo burned off Hatteras.

16.—British Parliamentary elections commenced.

16.—Paris *Temps* seized by Police.

16.—Commercial panic at St. John, N. B.

17.—Payne & Lane's flour mill, Harlem, burned; loss $200,000.

17.—Ship *Isaac Webb*, with emigrants, wrecked at Sandy Hook.

17.—H. A. Cleveland, of East Orrington, Me., murders his guest, Warren George, and buries him in the cellar.

17.—Complimentary dinner in New-York to Attorney-General Evarts.

17.—Championship of the Thames won by James Randolph, defeating Kelley.

18.—Woman's Rights Convention at Boston.

18.—Central Lunatic Asylum, Columbus, Ohio, burned; six female patients smothered.

19.—Jacmel attacked by Piquet army, who are repulsed with heavy loss.

19.—Nine stables simultaneously fired in New-York by rowdies.

20.—Mr. Burlingame and the Chinese Embassy formally received by Queen Victoria.

20.—*Frontier Index* office, at Bear River City, burned by a mob.

21.—Three persons smothered at fire in Lowell.

22.—Rebecca Carson beaten to death in New-York by her husband.

23.—Mrs. Fiero, West Davenport, N. Y., shot dead in bed by burglars.

24.—Battle at Villa del Cobre, Cuba, between troops and revolutionists.

24.—H. R. Pollard, of Richmond, shot dead by James Grant, Jr., for published insult to his sister.

25.—Atlantic steamship *Hibernia* foundered at sea, and nearly all on board perished.

25.—Evacuation Day in New-York; militia parade.

25.—Atlantic Garden, Philadelphia, burned.

25.—Horrible fight in a Canal-street, New-York, saloon; Felix Larkin killed by Hugh Campbell.

25.—Young Men's Christian Associations' Convention at St. Louis.

26.—Thanksgiving Day celebrations.

26.—Fifty-seven men killed by colliery explosion at Arley mine, England.

26.—Several political arrests in Paris.

27.—Black Kettle's band of Indians defeated by Gen. Custer, on Washita River—102 warriors killed, and the chief also.

27.—Anti-tax riots at Bologna, Italy.

28.—Mr. Disraeli declines a Peerage. His wife created Viscountess of Beaconsfield.

30.—Four men killed by blasting powder at Dean Mine, N. Y.

30.—Miragoane captured by Salnave.

DECEMBER.

1.—A St. Louis storehouse burned; loss $150,000.

1.—Convention in Colorado on admission to Union.

1—New-England Temperance Convention at Boston.

1.—Fort Lafayette destroyed by fire.

2.—Mr. Disraeli and his Cabinet resigned.

2.—National Board of Trade at Cincinnati.

2.—Women Suffrage State Convention at Vineland, N. J.

3.—Political murders and outrages in Conway County, Ark.

3.—National Trade Convention at Cincinnati.

3.—Philadelphia drug store burned and other buildings; fireman killed; loss $500,000.

4.—Ferry-boat *Brooklyn*, at Gloucester, Mass., burned.

4.—Dennis Reene, of Charlestown, Mass., chopped off the head of Dennis Cronan, a fellow-workman.

4.—Steamers *America* and *United States* sunk by collision on Ohio River; 65 persons lost.

5.—Steamer *Sechler* burned at Carrollton by bursting of kerosene lamp.

7.—Third session of Fortieth Congress opened.

7.—Gen. Cole acquitted of murder of Mr. Hiscox.

7.—Fighting at Cadiz, Spain, between Republicans and Government troops.

8.—New and destructive eruption of Mount Etna.

8.—Banquet to Gen. Grant by New-York Union League Club.

8.—Manifesto issued by Emperor of Austria on necessity for peace.

9.—Further fines of Paris newspapers.

9.—Deacon Andrews, of Kingston, Mass., sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment for murder of Cornelius Holmes.

10.—Ultimatum sent by Turkey to Greece on Crete affairs.

11.—Steamer *Crescent* burned at New-Orleans; loss $200,000.

12.—Reno brothers, Adams' Express thieves, hanged by citizens at New-Albany, Ind.

14.—Turkish ultimatum on Cretan affairs rejected by Greece.

14.—Cadiz insurgents capitulate.

14.—British Parliament adjourned to Feb. 11 for Lords, and Dec. 29 for Commons.

15.—National Reunion at Chicago of all the Union armies of the late war.

15.—Market-house and Town Hall at Raleigh, N. C., burned.

15.—Four militiamen killed in riot at Augusta, Ark.

16.—Petrified human skeleton near eleven feet long found at Sauk Rapids, Minn.

18.—Battle at Maron, Mexico; Revolutionists badly defeated by Spanish troops.

19.—Rochester *Democrat* office and other buildings burned; loss, $120,000.

21.—Evansville, Ind., hardware store burned; loss $100,000.

22.—State Woman's Suffrage Convention at Concord, N. H.

22.—Officer Faulkner, of Malden, Mass., shot dead by burglars.

22.—New-England Society, 248th anniversary.

22.—Tenement house and two children burned at Pleasant Valley, N. Y.

23.—Conference of Great Powers on Turko-Cretan affairs proposed by Russia.

23.—Hon. J. E. Early, of St. Joseph, Mo., shot dead by Col. Greene.

23.—Mauch Chunck *Gazette* office burned.

23.—Olympic Theatre, New-Orleans, burned.

23.—Trinity Church, Lansingburg, N. Y., burned; loss $110,000.

23.—Railroad machine shops at Lynchburg burned; loss $160,000.

24.—Perkins' powder mill, Westfield, Mass., blown up and burned.

24.—St. Johns' Church, Waterbury, Conn., burned.

25.—General proclamation of amnesty and pardon to all late rebels issued by President Johnson.

26.—Unsuccessful attack on Villeta by Brazilian iron-clads.

26.—Lyceum Hall and other buildings at Lynn, Mass., burned; loss $325,000.

28.—Kellogg House, Post Office, &c., Bath, N. Y., burned.

28.—City Hotel, Peekskill, set on fire and robbed by burglars; American Express safe blown open.

29.—Grand Banquet in New-York to Prof. S. F. B. Morse, LL.D., the father of modern telegraphy.

29.—British Parliament met and adjourned to Feb. 16.

30.—Briggs' livery stable, New-York, with 138 horses, burned; loss $150,000.

31.—Providence *Evening Press* office burned.

31.—Cable dispatch announcing entire submission to Turkey of the Cretans.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.

STATEMENT OF BUSINESS TRANSACTED IN THE DISTRICT COURT—DISTRICT COURT CLERK'S OFFICE—DISTRICT-ATTORNEY'S OFFICE — BANKRUPTCY — MARSHAL'S AND COMMISSIONERS' OFFICES DURING THE YEAR 1868.

Through the courtesy of various officers of the Court we publish the following statements:

DISTRICT COURT.

Hon. Samuel Blatchford, District Judge; George M. Betts, Esq., Clerk; John A. Osborn, Esq., Deputy Clerk.

During the year 1868, 613 Admiralty, Revenue and Internal Revenue suits have been instituted of which 226 have been finally disposed of. On the common law side thirty-eight suits were instituted of which eleven were disposed of.

BANKRUPTCY OFFICE.

In bankruptcy 1,682 petitions have been filed during the year, making a total of 2,209 since the filing of the first petition on the 1st of June 1867.

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Messrs. Betts and Osborn are also United States Commissioners. During the year they have issued a large number of warrants, embracing the crimes of murder, manslaughter, cruel and unusual punishment on the high seas, seduction on the high seas, obstructing public justice, embezzling letters, various frauds [illegible] the internal revenue, &c., and also a large number of warrants against delinquent taxpaying lawyers, brokers, and others who, on various pretexts, attempted to avoid paying taxes under the Internal Revenue laws.

MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

Robert Murray, United States Marshal, William H. Thompson, Chief Clerk, A. O. Sockwel, Assistant Clerk, Thomas McCay, Robert Patterson, Thomas H. Sease, David B. Dwyer, James Durshee, E. S. Poore, Luther Horton, William Jarvis, E. Witherell and John Robinson, officers attached to the office, have executed during the past year 1,300 warrants against various persons for criminal offences, have attached under process issued from the United States District Court about 417 distilleries and 4,683 barrels of whisky, and have served about 1,100 capiases.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT-ATTORNEY'S OFFICE.

This has been a busy branch of the Government during the past year. The increase of the business is very great, and it is estimated by some that the Government prosecutions at the City of New-York equals in amount all the rest in the United States.

The *personnel* of the office is as follows: Sam. G. Courtney, United States District-Attorney; Ethan Allen, Deputy United States Attorney; Benj. K. Phelps, First Assistant United States Attorney; Thomas Simons, Assistant United States Attorney; Dan. G. Rollins, Assistant United States Attorney; Jos. Bell, Assistant United States Attorney; Dudley F. Phelps, Assistant United States Attorney; N. P. Hayes, Assistant United States Attorney; Luther W. Emerson, Assistant United States Attorney; Henry Donne, Assistant United States Attorney; Joseph A. Leonard, Messenger.

Business of the Year—Suits Commenced, Closed and Pending from Former Years.

Common Law and Equity suits begun, 34; Common Law and Equity suits tried and closed, 140; pending from former years, 60; Internal Revenue suits *in rem.* begun, 229; Internal Revenue suits *in rem.* closed, 194; Internal Revenue suits pending, 125; Internal Revenue *in personam* begun, 135; Internal Revenue *in personam* closed, 38; Internal Revenue *in personam* pending, 217.

Criminal suits begun, 118; criminal suits closed, 98; criminal suits pending, 66.

Suits on Custom-house bonds commenced, 1,029; suits on Custom-house bonds closed, 371; suits on Custom-house bonds pending, 1,420.

Suits for return duties against Collector of the port begun, 308; suits for return duties against Collector of the port closed, 62; suits for return duties against Collector of the port pending, 2,951.

Total number of suits begun during the year, 1,923: total number of suits tried and closed during the year, 983; total number of suits pending, 4,869.

THE BUSINESS OF THE LAW COURTS FOR 1868.

The following is a statement of the business transacted during the past year in the State Courts of this City, so far as we have been able to obtain the statistics from the clerks:

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

During the past year the General Term of the First Judicial District have heard on appeal: Non-enumerated motions, 198; enumerated motions, 174; preferred causes, 18; original motions, 39. Very few of these cases are now undecided.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Trials by Court and jury, 290; trials by Court, jury waived, 453; inquests by Court and jury, 61; inquests by Court, 48; dismissals, 53; references, 71. Total, 986.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Causes tried, 246; causes referred, 29. Total, 275.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

First Judicial District. For the year 1868. Chas. E. Leow, County Clerk; Richard C. Beamish, Clerk. Dec. 31, 1868.

During the year there were heard and orders made thereon by Mr. Justice George G. Barnard, Presiding Justice, motions, 2,989; judgments granted in foreclosure and sale, 78; judgments granted in divorce cases, 95; decrees set aside and vacated, divorce cases, 2; detachments issued against property of absconding, concealed and fraudulent debtors, 695; injunctions granted and bonds filed, 125; orders of arrest granted and bonds filed, 376; detachments against vessels, 90; writs of *habeas corpus* allowed and petitions filed, 395; cases, and exceptions to the same, settled, 25.

During the year there were heard at Chambers, and orders made thereon by Mr. Justice Daniel P. Ingraham, 2,575 motions. Judgments granted in foreclosure and sale granted, 42; judgments granted in divorce cases, 32; attachments issued against property of absconding, concealed and fraudulent debtors, 265; injunctions granted and bonds filed, 63; orders of arrest granted and bonds filed, 162; attachments issued against vessels, 23; writs of *habeas corpus* allowed and petitions filed, 118; cases, and exceptions to same, settled, 14.

During the year there were heard and orders issued thereon by Mr. Justice Josiah Sutherland, 1,122 motions; judgments in foreclosure and sale, 22; judgments granted in divorce cases, 18; attachments issued against property of absconding, concealed and fraudulent debtors, 589; injunctions granted and bonds filed, 69; orders of arrest, 63; attachments issued against vessels, 12; writs of *habeas corpus* allowed and petitions filed, 105; cases and exceptions to same settled, 12.

During the year there were heard and orders made thereon by Mr. Justice Albert Cardozo, 2,809 motions. Judgments granted in foreclosure and sale, 58; judgments granted in divorce cases, 46; judgment declaring marriage null and void, 3; attachments issued against property of absconding, concealed and fraudulent debtors, 475; injunctions granted and bonds filed, 71; orders of arrest and bonds filed, 225; attachments against vessels, 32; writs of *habeas corpus* allowed and petitions filed, 210; cases and exceptions settled, 18.

In addition to this annual statement there have been granted by the various Justices sitting at Chambers, *ex parte* applications to the number of 12,000. Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES E. LOEW, County Clerk.

R. C. Beamish, Deputy Clerk at Chambers, Supreme Court.

The Superior Court and Court of Common Pleas have prepared no statement of their year's business.

MARINE COURT.

Hon. Henry Alker, Hon. M. C. Gross and Hon George M. Curtis, Justices.

General Term—Appeals from judgments at Special Term, 108; judgments affirmed, 52; judgments reversed, 14.

Special Term—Total number of judgments rendered from Jan. 1, 1868, to Dec. 31, 1868, 2,048; total number of summons issued, 1,783; total number of alias summons issued, 903; total number of warrants issued, 373; total number of attachments issued, 339; total number of jury cases remaining in Court, 175; total number of non-jury cases remaining in Court, 136; total number of motions heard, 5,528.

SURROGATE'S OFFICE, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

The following is a report of the business transacted in the Surrogate's Office during the year 1868: Wills admitted, 737; wills rejected, 9; letters testamentary granted, 700; letters of administration granted, 1,390; letters of guardianship granted, 560; letters of administration with will annexed, 67; letters of collection, 18; decrees on final accounting entered, 325; orders entered, 347; inventories filed, 925.
GIDEON J. TUCKER, Surrogate.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—DEC. 31.

By Judge Cardozo.

In the matter of the *habeas corpus* of M. E. Wren, for the custody of John Fox, an infant; the mother is unfit to have the custody of the child. I refuse to interfere with the present custody of the child. The writ is dismissed.

Jane A. Oakley vs. Philip B. Oakley; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

In the matter of the petition of Chas. Curtis vs. Wm. F. Browne; the respondent must pay $175 to the petitioner, the balance being allowed to him for his services, payable within three days.

Belmont vs. The Erie Railway Company; order granted.

In the matter of Robert Wacob & Co.; order granted.

Meyer vs. Pittston and Elmira Coal Company; bill taxed.

Claflin vs. The Farmers' and Citizens' Bank of Long Island; motion denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—DEC. 31.

By Judges Barbour, Monell and McCunn.

Emily F. Ford vs. August Belmont; judgment affirmed; opinion by Judge Barbour.

Warren Ayrault, respondent, vs. The Pacific Bank, appellant; judgment affirmed; opinion by Chief Justice Robertson.

Union Adams vs. John E. Blancom et al.; exceptions overruled and judgment for plaintiff with costs; opinion of the Court by Judge Barbour; concurring opinion by Chief Justice Robertson.

Smith et al., respondents, vs. A. D. A. Muller, appellant; motion for reargument denied; opinions by Chief Justice Robertson and Judge Barbour.

Azil Graham vs. F. P. James et al.; order appealed from reversed, and order of injunction granted; opinion by Judge Barbour.

Catharine McGarry, respondent, vs. The Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York, appellants. Judgment, verdict and order vacated and set aside without costs. Opinion by Judge Barbour.

The Board of Water Commissioners of Detroit vs. Henry A. Burr et al.; submitted at the October Term, 1868, to Chief Justice Robertson and Judge Barbour. A resubmission or a reargument will be necessary, and is directed in this case.

E. D. Constantine vs. Wm. Wake; a reargument is directed.

Stillman Witt vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York; judgment reversed with costs. Opinion of the Court by Judge Barbour; concurring opinion by Judge Jones.

James W. Brown vs. Wm. B. Brinkerhoff; judgment affirmed.

John Kelly vs. James Riera et al.; exceptions sustained and new trial directed. Opinion by Judge Barbour; concurring opinion by Judge Jones, Judge Garvin dissenting.

Chas. Carter vs. Andrew Clarke; appeal dismissed without costs. Opinion by Chief Justice Robertson.

Geo. White vs. Ovid P. Wells; judgment reversed and new trial ordered. Opinion by Judge McCunn.

James W. Monk vs. The Union Mutual Life Insurance Company; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Jones.

M. E. Boniface vs. Peter Belvea; judgment reversed and new trial granted with costs to abide the event. Opinion by Judge Monell, Judge Garvin dissenting.

Joseph Tyler vs. The New Amsterdam Fire Insurance Company; judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to abide the event; opinions by Judges Monell and Jones.

Michael Schaeffer vs. The Forty-second-street and Grand-street Ferry Railroad Company; judgment affirmed; opinion by Judge Garvin.

The East New-York and Jamaica Railroad Company vs. Wm. A. Lighthall; judgment affirmed; opinion by Judge Monell.

Susan C. Bennett vs. A. S. Cook; judgment affirmed; opinions by Judges McCunn and Monell.

George Kunn vs. James W. Stevens; judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to abide the event; opinion by Judge Monell.

Isaac P. Williams vs. Henry D. Brookman; judgment affirmed; opinion by Judge Monell.

John Cocks vs. Wm. C. Rhinelander; exceptions overruled and judgment ordered for the plaintiff on the verdict; opinions by Judges McCunn and Monell.

Wm. Quinn vs. Lewis F. Brownell; reargument ordered.

Isaac Kip, Jr. vs. Reuben W. Hows; reargument ordered.

Mary A. Masterson vs. Chas. Beers; reargument ordered.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 31.

By Judge Garvin.

Isaac Simons vs. Alexander L. Kalinske; extra allowance of $250 granted.

By Judge Jones.

The Issacher Widows' and Orphans' Benevolent Society vs. David Selig et al.; motion denied with $10 costs.

John Patten vs. Wm. J. Stitt et al.; motion dismissed without costs and without prejudice to renew.

Halligan vs. Shafter; motion denied without costs to either party and stay vacated.

Seler vs. Goldsmith; motion dismissed with costs.

Cleveland vs. Jennings; motion denied with $10 costs and temporary stay vacated.

Tucker vs. Scott; motion denied without costs and without prejudice.

Murray vs. Aspinwall; motion denied with $10 costs.

Hallgaiter vs. Humphreys; motion granted with $10 costs to abide event.

Kirtland vs. Keys; motion denied with $10 costs to defendant.

Schenck vs. Rogers; motion granted on payment of $10 costs of opposing motion.

Schlessinger vs. Iltosky; motion granted so far as to strike out lines 23, 24, 25, 26 and 27 of the complaint; in other respects denied without costs to either party.

Clark vs. Clark; reference ordered.

Rich vs. Schott; motion denied with $10 costs.

By Judge Fithian.

Sanchez vs. Richardson; motion striking out complaint granted with $10 costs.

Baxter vs. Peck; motion granted.

In the matter of John A. Kleicht; prisoner bailed in sum of $500.

By Judge McCunn.

Daniel C. Birdsall vs. John Livingston, two suits; motion denied with $10 costs.

Chas. Monohan vs. John E. Stedler; motion granted.

Buckley vs. Buckley; motion granted and cause referred.

Seymour vs. O'Neil; motion granted without costs.

Mohr vs. Schultz; motion granted and cause referred.

John N. Genin vs. H. Robinson; motion granted.

Adolph L. Vegelee vs. Henry F. Vanbeuren; motion denied.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 31.

Before Judge Barrett.

Linsly vs. Ross; motion granted.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

Yesterday was another dull day at this Court, the calendar comprising only seventeen cases of petit larceny, eleven of assault and battery, seven of cruelty to animals, and one of keeping disorderly house.

A WICKED SON.

George Duncan, a vigorous youth, of great physical development, was arraigned for beating his mother, a small and feeble woman, who had lived sixty years only to reap this sad experience at last. Justice KELLY gave a short shrift to the examination, and as soon as possible found vent to his feelings in awarding the unnatural youth a term of six months in the Penitentiary.

ANOTHER VICTIM.

Peter Larkin, meeting Delia McGulick, went into her room in New Chambers-street, where, under pretence of going out to get something of an intoxicating character to enliven the night, she managed to leave him alone. While thus solitary and abed in came Frank Robinson in a great rage over this intrusion into his domestic apartment, and the frightened Larkin was hustled into the street with scant ceremony. But he soon found that he had been the victim of a despoiling game known as "panel," and had lost his watch and money. The two birds of prey were therefore arrested and caged for six months each in the Penitentiary.

CASES OF CRUELTY.

James Daly was accused of encouraging two dogs to fight. This being proved, and construed to be an act of cruelty to animals, under the law, he was fined $15.

John Kilgore, a driver of a team of horses attached to two passenger cars of the Harlem Railroad, was accused of beating one of the animals with his whip until the lash was used up, and then continuing the castigation with a chain, until the poor brute fell down. The Magistrate gave the accused a severe reprimand, and imposed a fine of $20 upon him.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—This Association holds its second regular meeting at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, on Saturday, Jan. 9, at 10 o'clock A. M.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 31, 1868.

$9,500	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	109	700	Wells-Fargo Ex.	25¼
12,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20 C., '64 c	107⅝	200	Erie	38
2,500	5-20 C. '67 c	111	100	do. 3d call	38¼
1,000	Tenn. 6s new	69½	200	Hudson b30	135¼
20,000	N.C. St. 6s	62	100	do.	134
5,000	do. 2d call	62	50	do.	135
5,000	N. Car. 6s. new	61	100	do.	135¼
10,000	do. bet. call	61	100	Mich. Cen.	116
6,000	do.	59½	200	Mil. & S. P.	68⅜
26,000	do.	[illegible]	100	do.	[illegible]
1,000	Georgia State 6s	81½	200	Tol. W. & W.	[illegible]
1,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st	[illegible]	200	Mich. So. & N. I.	87¼
1,000	Gt. West. 2d M.	76	100	do. a days	87½
1,000	C. & R. I. & P. R. R. 7s	[illegible]	100	do.	87¼
1,000	do. 2d call	97¾	600	Chi. & N. W. Pf. c	83¾
2,000	P., F. W. & C. 1st	103	100	do. b3	83
10,000	C., C. & I.C. 1st.	74½	200	Cleve. & Tol.	101
2,000	do. 2d call	75	12	N. J. Cen.	114½
			100	do.	115
25	Park Bank	157	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	113¼
25	Cent. Nat. Bank	[illegible]	400	Ohio & Miss. c	34
25	Bank of Republic	111½	100	do. b30	34½
100	Pacific Mail	116	100	Han. & St. Jo.	80
300	do.	116¾	100	H. & St. J. Pf.	80
100	Adams Ex.	46¾	100	C. C. & Ind. Cent.	41
100	N. Y. Cen.	[illegible]	200	Lake Shore	100
20	do.	158			

SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

$40,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20 R. '62	108½	$20,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '65 new	110⅝
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20 C.	110⅞	3,600	U. S. 5-20 C.	111½
25,000		110⅝	3,500	U. S. 5-20 C. '62	111½
1,000	5-20 C. '64	107¾	5,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40, R.	102⅝
3,000	do. '65	107½			

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

200	Wells-Fargo Ex.	25½	600	Ohio & Miss.	34⅜
100	Canton Co.	49¼	200	do. b3	34¾
100	do.	49½	200	do.	34⅝
800	N. Y. Central	159¼	400	do.	34¾
300	do.	159½	200	Clev. & Tol. b10	101¼
300	do. s10	159½	100	do.	100⅞
200	do. b3	159¾	100	do. b10	101¼
200	do. b3	159½	400	Clev. & Pitts. b12	83¼
100	do. b30	161	200	do.	83
100	Adams Ex.	46¾	3400	Chi., R. I. & P.	118
200	Erie	38¼	1800	do.	117⅞
300	do. c	38¼	800	do.	117¾
200	do. b4	38½	400	do. b3	117⅝
200	do. b30	38¾	200	do. c	117¾
100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	87⅞	800	Chi. & N. W.	81¾
400	P., Ft. W. & C. ex d	113¼	1400	do.	81½
200	do.	113	200	do. c	81¼
200	do.	113¼	300	do. b5	81⅜
300	Mich. So. & N. I.	87½	200	do. c	81¼
300	do. c	87⅜	300	C. & N. W. Pf.	84
400	do. b5	87⅜	300	do. c	83⅝
300	do.	87⅝	300	do.	83⅞

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$2,000	N. Car. 6s, ex c.	62⅝	300	P., Ft. W. & C. ex d	113⅝
10,000	N. C. St. 6s new b30	61	200	do. c	113¼
8,000	do.	60	300	Ohio & Miss.	34½
100	Wells-Fargo Ex.	25½	100	do.	34⅝
300	do.	25½	100	do. b5	34⅝
40	U. S. Ex.	45⅝	600	do.	34⅜
100	Merch. Un. Ex.	15⅛	100	do. b10	34¾
10	do.	15	400	do.	34½
20	do.	14⅞	400	Clev. & Tol. b10	101½
300	do.	15	100	do.	101¼
100	Pacific Mail	118⅝	200	do. b10	101½
300	do.	119	600	Mich. So. & N. I.	87⅝
300	do.	119⅜	100	do.	87½
100	West. U. Tel. c	33¾	300	do. c	87¼
300	do. b5	34	300	do. b4	87⅝
500	do.	34	100	do.	87⅜
800	N. Y. Cen.	158⅜	200	do. b5	87¾
300	do. c	158¼	300	do. b10	88
300	do.	158⅞	300	do.	87¾
100	do.	158⅝	200	Chi., R. I. & P.	118
350	Erie	38⅝	300	do. c	118¼
200	do.	38½	100	do. b3	118⅝
100	Hudson R. c	133⅝	300	Chi. & N. W.	82
200	do. b5	134	100	do.	81¾
600	Reading	98	1800	do.	81⅝
200	Tol., W. & W. b10	59⅜	200	do. b10	82⅛
200	Mil. & St. P.	68⅜	300	do. c	81⅞
300	do.	68⅝	500	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	84
300	do.	68⅞	600	do.	83⅞
100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	87⅜	600	do. b15	84⅛
100	do.	87½	300	do. b20	84⅜
300	do.	88	200	do.	83⅞
100	do.	88⅛			

THURSDAY, Dec. 31—P. M.

The Brokers made a half holiday of New-Year's Eve, and held no late Boards at the Stock Exchange. The Long Room and Street dealings, however, were kept up until nearly five o'clock. The characteristics of the Wall-street markets were much the same as yesterday and equally inconsistent with each other—Money dear and in pressing demand up to the latest bank hours, and Stocks on the advance. The rates paid for Money late in the day were nearly or quite double the terms submitted to on Tuesday and Wednesday, 1/32@1/16 ℔ cent. ℔ day being paid until Saturday, whereas only one business day is actually embraced in the transaction. This, however, was not the case with the market early in the day, and it was not until some of the Banks made known their unwillingness to be relied upon at all by their Stock Exchange dealers, and, on the contrary, their anxiety to have them leave over as large Cash balances as possible, that the pressure was severely felt. As stated some days ago, the closing transactions to-day have more to do with the Quarterly Statement, to be made up early on Monday morning, than the great bulk of the business on Saturday, which will not be cleared between the Banks on Monday until after the Quarterly Statements are made up. The Brokers all made good their Bank accounts this afternoon, submitting quite cheerfully to the large consideration paid for Money over New-Year's Day, and were soon after found busy on the Stock Exchange bidding up the Public Funds and the Railways, as though the chances of a large additional rise after the New-Year are worth paying dear rates for Money for a week or two to come.

In the Gold Room the same confident spirit of speculation for the *Bull* account was manifested, although the Brokers in this department paid about as high terms to carry over their Gold balances as the Stock Brokers to carry over the Railways. The sales were at 134⅞@¾@⅝ ℔ cent. Exchange on London was a fraction firmer, 109⅜@109½ ℔ cent.; a moderate trade demand, with some disposition to speculate upon a larger business after the New-Year.

In the State Bonds there was a recovery of 1½@2 ℔ cent. on North Carolinas and a further advance in Louisianas, of all descriptions, the new Levee 6 ℔ cents selling at 62½@62¾ ℔ cent.

The bidding for the Public Funds advanced to 111⅛@¼ for the 1867 5-20s, and suddenly to 111@111¼ for the 1862s. The other 5-20s left off firm. The Railways, after fluctuating frequently through the day, as the Stocks were pressed for Cash, closed as follows as compared with Wednesday night:

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States 10-40s	105⅛	105⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	110⅞	111¼
United States 5-20s of 1867	111⅛	111¼
American Gold Coin	134⅞	134⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅜	109½
New Bonds of Tennessee	69¼	69⅜
Virginia Bonds, old	55¼	55¼
Missouri Bonds	90	90
North Carolina Bonds, old	61	62½
New-York Central	159⅝	158⅞
Erie Railway	38¾	38⅜
Reading Railway	98⅛	97⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	118⅛	118¼
Northwest Common	80⅞	81⅝
Northwest Preferred	83⅝	83⅞
Michigan Southern	87⅜	87⅞
Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne	113¼	113⅜
Cleveland and Pittsburg	83⅛	84
Pacific Mail Company	119	119
St. Paul Prefered	87⅛	88⅛
St. Paul Common	68	68⅜
Toledo and Wabash	58⅞	59⅜

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ℔ cent. reg., 1881	108⅜	5-20 reg., 1867	105¾
6 ℔ cent. coup., 1881	114⅛	5-20 coup., 1867	111⅛
5-20 reg., 1862	105⅝	5-20 coupon, 1868	111⅛
5-20 coup., 1862	111⅛	5 ℔ cent. reg., 1871	123
5-20 reg., 1864	105⅛	5 ℔ cent. reg., 1874	112
5-20 coup., 1864	107⅜	5 ℔ cent. coup. 1874	118
5-20 reg., '65	105⅛	10-40 reg.	102⅝
5-20 coup., 1865	107⅞	10-40 coupon	105⅜
5-20 coup. '65, n. is.	110⅝	6s currency	99

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg. B'y Loan	106	Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	102
N. Y. Coup. B'y Loan	110	Illinois coupon 6s. 1879	102
N. Y. 7 ℔ c. Canal, 1870	100	Illinois War Loan	102
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, 1872	100¼	Indiana 5 ℔ ct. W. L.	98
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, 1873	100¼	Michigan 6 ℔ c. 1873	100
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, 1874	100¼	Tennessee 6s, new bds.	69
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, 1875	100¼	Virginia 6s., ex c.	55⅜
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, 1877	101	Virginia 6s., n. bds.	55
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, 1878	101	Georgia 6s	81
N. Y. 5 ℔ c. Canal, 1874	92½	North Carolina 6s	62⅜
N. Y. 5 ℔ c. Canal, 1875	93	North Car. 6s. n. bds.	60
Ohio 6 ℔ c. 1875	99	Missouri 6s	90⅛
Ohio 6 ℔ c. 1881	99	Missouri H. & St. Jo. iss.	90
Ohio 6 ℔ c. 1886	99	Louisiana 6s	69⅝
Illinois 6s. cou. '79 aft. '60	102	Louisiana levee bds.	61⅝
Illinois 6s. cou. '79 aft. '62	102	California 7s	130
Illinois 6s. c. '79 aft. 1865	102	Rhode Island 6s	101⅛
Ill. 6s. cou. '79 aft. 1870	102		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks.

New-York	130	Market	117
City	200	Shoe and Leather	118
Commerce	119	Corn Exchange	130
Ocean	111	Continental	99
American Exchange	118	St. Nicholas	108
Hanover	111	Park	145
Metropolitan	138	Central National	105

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	90	Gt. Western 1st M. '88	89
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	90	Gal. & Chic. Ex.	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s. R. Est.	90	Chi. R. I. & P.	97½
Erie 1st M. ext	100⅝	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	99⅜
Erie 1s. 2d and [illegible] 1879	100	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	102
Erie 1s. 3d and [illegible] 1883	98	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M.	102
Erie 1s. 5th and [illegible] 1888	98	Morris & Essex 1st M.	100
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. '69-70	100	Morris & Essex 2d M.	91
Hud. R. 2d M. S. F. '85	100	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	[illegible]
Harlem 1st M.	[illegible]	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	97
Chi. & [illegible]	[illegible]	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	[illegible]
Pacific R. R. guar. by Mo.	[illegible]	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	[illegible]
Ill. Cent. 7s c. 1870	100	Chi. & Alton 1st M.	[illegible]
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf	83¾	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. 8s.	102⅝
Alton & T. H. 2d M. inc	[illegible]	M. & St. P. 1st M. 7 3-10	[illegible]
Con. 6 ℔ cent. cons. bds	[illegible]	Union & [illegible] 1st M.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Chic. & G. East'n 1st M.	74
Lack. & West'n bonds	[illegible]		
[illegible]	[illegible]		

Among the Stock Exchange firms of the Street, for the New Year, we notice the accession of Mr. EDWIN M. COX to the house of HOWARD, LAPSLEY & CO., and of Mr. A. B. BAYLIS, JR., to a partnership in the business of his father, the new house to have the style of A. B. BAYLISS & CO.

The following is the December business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer United States, New-York:

Nov. 30, 1868, by balance		$88,077,868 14
Receipts during the month:		
On account of customs	$6,557,873 25	
On account of gold notes	7,600,[illegible] 00	
On account of internal revenue	1,703,618 88	
On account of 3 ℔ cent. certificates	1,095,000 00	
On account of Post Office Department	78,175 71	
On account of transfers	3,894,671 58	
On account of patent fees	3,791 80	
On account of miscellaneous	6,128,982 72	
On account of disbursing acc'ts	10,231,485 48	
On account of Assay Office	94,306 59	
On account of interest acc'ts	12,570 44	—39,511,114 21
Total		$125,588,980 35
Payments:		
Treasury drafts	$26,162,760 86	
Post Office drafts	160,211 29	
Disbursing accounts	8,863,212 47	
Assay Office	148,155 82	
Interest accounts, viz.:		
In coin	2,539,900 43	
In currency	12,570 44	—37,687,811 31
Balance		$87,901,169 04
Balance to credit Treasurer United States	$76,079,353 82	
Balance to credit disbursing accounts	9,991,570 35	
Balance to credit Assay Office	1,830,244 87	—87,901,169 04
Receipts for customs in the month of December, 1868		$6,557,873 25
Receipts for customs in the month of December, 1867		5,448,244 02
Increase for December, 1868		$1,109,329 23

The following is the statement of the business at the United States Assay Office, at New-York, for the month ending Dec. 31, 1868:

Deposits of Gold		$472,000 00
Foreign Coins	$6,000 00	
Foreign Bullion	22,000 00	
United States Bullion	444,000 00	
Deposits of silver, including purchases		53,000 00
Foreign Coins	7,900 00	
Foreign Bullion	10,600 00	
United States Bullion (contained in gold)	6,000 00	
United States Bullion (Colorado)	7,000 00	
United States Bullion (Montana)	100 00	
United States Bullion (Lake Superior)	2,000 00	
United States Bullion (Nevada)	20,000 00	
Total Deposits—Payable in Bars	$330,000 00	
Total Deposits—Payable in Coins	195,000 00	
Total		$525,000 00
Gold Bars Stamped		673,589 78
Transmitted to United States Mint, Philadelphia, for coinage		35,018 88

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $4,248,500; total payments, $7,016,939; balance, $87,901,169. The receipts include for Customs, $258,000; for Gold Notes, $901,000.

The week's Dry Goods imports have been to the Specie value of $1,055,593; amount marketed, $800,591.

The Hanover Fire Insurance Company will pay a semi-annual dividend of 5 ℔ cent. on demand.

Mr. SPENCER H. SMITH, a retired capitalist, J. A. SEAVER, a member of the Open Board of Brokers, and EDWARD A. BOWEN, late (and since the organization of the New-York house) in the employ of JAY COOKE & Co., have formed a copartnership under the firm name of SMITH, SEAVER & BOWEN, for the transaction of a general banking and brokerage business at No. 8 Broad-street.

Messrs. WM. P. WRIGHT & Co., in their Cotton Circular for the *Australasian*, remark as follows:

In this City we have had, up to last evening, a fair demand from domestic consumers, an improved demand from exporters, and a moderate inquiry from speculators. To-day there has been quite an excited market, all classes of buyers participating, full prices have been paid, and we close at an advance on last week's quotations of ⅛c. on the Middling, and ⅜c. on Low Middling and Good Ordinary grades. The report that Manchester had gone to short time, and would work only three days per week, and the announcement of two heavy failures here in the dry goods has been without influence in arresting the advancing tendency of the market. The sales for the week have been 16,865 bales, of which 7,362 have been taken for export, 4,904 for home use, 3,717 on speculation and 882 in transit.

The clearances have been: For Liverpool, 4,159; Havre, 384; Bremen, 2,910; Hamburg, 1,077; Salerno, 600; total, 9,130. The uncleared engagements are: For Liverpool, 7,500; Havre, 1,500; Bremen, 1,200; Hamburg, 1,100. Freights have been dull all week. To Liverpool, steam, ⅜d.@1-16d. for compressed; 1-16d.@⅜d. for uncompressed; sail, ⅜d.@5-16d. Havre, steam, 1⅛c.; sail, ⅝c. Bremen, steam, 1c. compressed; sail, ⅝c.@⅞c. Hamburg, steam, ⅜d.; sail, ⅞c.@1c. To-day there has been more doing for Liverpool at the higher rates.

During the latter part of last week the demand fell off, and the sales were small, and a slight reduction in price was the consequence. Yesterday and to-day, however, we have had a renewal of the demand at an improvement in price. The sales for the week have amounted to 3,425 bales at the following prices: Low Middling, December, 24⅞c.; January Middling, 25c.@25⅛c.; Low Middling, 24⅞c.; February Low Middling, 24c.@24⅛c.@24⅜c.@24⅛c. March Middling, 25⅛c. Low Middling, 24c. February and March Low Middling, 24⅛c. Settlements have been made in money, the sellers paying 2c.@2⅛c for December and January delivery. Spinners have again been buyers for February and March delivery. A large share of the purchases for February and March have been made for Southern account, in the confident belief that higher prices will rule here in the Spring. The orders yesterday and to-day were larger than could be filled at the highest quotations. Sellers are now shy; so far this season they have lost heavily. From the feeling to-day it is not improbable that very soon we may see higher prices paid for future delivery cotton than for cotton on the spot: indeed, some parties are already asking more.

Transit Cotton has been neglected all week until to-day, when an active demand sprang up, and all desirable lots, if offered at moderate market prices, were taken. We sold various shipments, viz.: Charleston to Liverpool, fully Good Ordinary, at 22⅜c. and ⅜d. freight. Mobile to Liverpool, Low Middling, 23⅛c. and 9-16d. freight by sail, same style by steam, freight, ⅜d., 23⅛c. New-Orleans to Liverpool, Low Middling, 23⅞c., freight 9-16d. sail, New-Orleans to Liverpool, freight, 9-16d. by sail; good style Low Middling at 24c. The sales for the week have been 882 bales, all of which but 75 were sold to-day. We have still some parcels for sale, and as they cannot be replaced at the South the holders are asking higher prices.

Southern markets have been active during the past week, closing to-day with some excitement and advance at the quotations annexed. The buying has been generally for Liverpool and Spain. Our domestic consumers have also bought freely. There has been less doing for France and the Continent. Some orders are being filled at New-Orleans for English spinners' account. Contracts for December shipment are being filled at New-Orleans and elsewhere. There is not much doing for shipment on American account; nor is there much going forward on consignment for factors' or planters' account.

Receipts for the week, although 6,000 bales more than last week, are 8,000 less than in the corresponding week last year, and the total increase over last year is reduced to 119,000. The receipts since Friday do not warrant the idea of any increase this week, and the influence of the holidays may cause a light scale of receipts next week and the week after. Planters are holding back a portion of their crops under the belief of much higher prices in the Spring. They are in a position to do this, being comparatively out of debt, and under no advances from factors, and we think it not unlikely that the remainder of this crop will be distributed more slowly than that of last year. We believe also that hereafter planters will market their crops, early or late, as may appear to them most advantageous for their own interest. Their ability to do so is much greater now than before the war. Manchester spinners will do well to make a note of this.

Exports are small to all foreign ports for the past week. To Great Britain, 22,000 bales, against 50,000 in the corresponding week last year. To France, 9,000, against 7,000 same week last year. To other foreign ports, 9,000, versus 16,000 same week last year. Among the clearances is the steamer *Australian*, from Mobile, with 5,720 bales, the largest cargo ever taken by one vessel from this country. It will be noticed that the clearances for Spain are liberal this week. Since Friday the clearances have been somewhat larger, and we may have a heavier total for this week. The usual regular business of Liverpool houses has not set in so far, either here or in the South, nor have the orders for Manchester account yet come into play to any great extent; the system of selling to arrive in Liverpool, and for future delivery here, has materially interfered with both.

The following is a statement of the movement in Cotton since the 1st September last to 26th inst.:

	1868.	1867.	1866.
Receipts at the ports	985,000	866,000	775,000
Export to Great Britain	279,000	300,000	267,000
Export to France	122,000	47,000	26,000
Export to other For. ports	83,000	83,000	18,000
Total exports	484,000	430,000	311,000
Stock on hand	297,000	324,000	566,000
Of which during the past week included in the above:			
Receipts for the week	90,000	98,000	75,000
Exports to Great Britain	22,000	50,000	34,000
Exports to France	9,000	7,000	....
Exports to other ports	9,000	16,000	2,000
Total exports for the week	40,000	73,000	36,000

We find a very general disposition to reduce the estimates of the crop. In Georgia and Alabama the opinion has never been much, if any, in excess of last year. In New-Orleans at one time 2,700,000 bales was thought quite certain. In Texas, and Memphis the same total was expected; latterly some modification has taken place, and now 2,600,000 is considered to be an outside estimate in some sections, while in others the total of last year, or say 2,490,000, is considered extreme. Be the result as it may, the shorter crop men have backed their opinion by buying freely of cotton for future delivery at 24⅛c. for Low Middling in February and March, and [illegible] We give the prevailing feeling on the subject, and leave those interested to draw their own deductions.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

TO CAPITALISTS AND INVESTORS.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY
PAY BOTH
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST IN GOLD,
And are Free of Government Tax.

This enterprise has long since passed the point at which its completion could be considered doubtful. *Nearly half the line is substantially ready for the rails*, and contracts are in progress for large quantities of iron and an adequate supply of rolling stock. The rails for the division connecting the Company's coal mines with the Chicago and Northwestern Line are all on the ground, and being rapidly laid; so that *the Company will shortly be delivering their coal*, for which they have contracts covering all they can mine this season.

THE CAPITAL STOCK,
FIXED AT
NINE MILLIONS,
is already largely subscribed for, and the remainder is going into the hands of individuals along the route, or being taken by the counties and towns through which the road passes.

THE ENTIRE CAPITAL
will, without doubt, be soon taken, and the subscription closed.

THE BONDS ARE A FIRST AND ONLY LIEN of $21,000 per mile upon 400 miles of railroad, traversing

THE RICHEST AND MOST POPULOUS DISTRICT
of Illinois, upon the Company's franchises, and property of every description, including
20,000 ACRES OF VALUABLE COAL LANDS,
partly owned in fee, and partly leased for 50 years, and estimated to contain
ONE HUNDRED MILLION TONS OF COAL.

Each Bond is for $1,000, or £200 sterling, and is convertible into Stock of the Company at the option of the holder. The interest is payable on Feb. 1 and Aug. 1.

The Trustee for the Bondholders is the Union Trust Company of New-York. Arrangements have been perfected by which a considerable part of this Loan is likely to be placed in Europe, and only a small portion of the issue will remain to be disposed of at home.

Parties subscribing at once *will secure the Gold premium on the coupon of Feb. 1*, which is equal to a reduction of one per cent. on the price of the Bonds.

We are authorized to offer what remains of these Bonds at 97½ and accrued interest in currency; at which price, considering the soundness of the enterprise and the ample security of the Loan, the Bonds must be regarded as the
CHEAPEST AND BEST INVESTMENT ON THE MARKET.

Other approved Securities received in exchange at market rates.

Pamphlets giving full information sent on application.

THE BONDS MAY BE HAD AT THE OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, NO. 12 WALL-ST., AND OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO., Bankers,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES SIX PER CENT. CURRENCY BONDS, 30 years to run, are offered for sale on favorable terms, at the office of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Broadway, Nos. 5, 7, 9, and 11, and Greenwich-st., Nos. 5, 7, 9, and 11, 62⅛x151.10x200.8x17.6	$260,000
Lots Nos. 1 and 7, 2d, estate of Ireland's, 28x25	207,500
Duane-st., Nos. 75, 77, 79, 81, 83 and 85	250,000
Duane-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Broadway, 125x75x105 x25x20x50	200,000
East-st., n. s., 25 ft. n. of Broome-st., 25x75	8,000
Front-st., s. s., 22.6 ft. w. of Coenties-slip, 22.6x30	11,500
Franklin-st., 21.1 ft. e. of West Broadway, 40x60	nom.
Gouverneur-st., w. s., 113.6 ft. s. of Madison-st., 63.6x33.6x64x33.6	6,500
Lot No. 269, (map of lands in 16th Ward,) 25x98.9	9,300
Lot No. 207, Isaac Clasen, 25x100	5,250
Plot No. 38, Dyckman estate	4,000
Watts-st., No. 34, 8.6x18x16.6x10x63.6x18	
Hudson-st., No. 222, 26x21x44.8x15.4x45x14.6x4.9x78 x20.2	
Watts-st., No. 58, 24.6x3.10x2.2x28.8x8.9x32x3x3.8x 24.6	20,000
23d-st., n. s., 164 ft. e. of 6th-av., 98.9x20	nom.
30th-st., n. s., 550 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x98.9	10,000
44th-st., s. s., 400 ft. e. of 1st-av., 12.5x50	12,100
45th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x100.4	7,750
50th-st., s. s., 66.5 ft. e. of 6th-av., 20x72.10	20,000
55th-st., n. s., 675 ft. w. of 5th-av., 200.10x50	
56th-st., n. s., 650 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x100.10	30,000
57th-st., s. s., 475 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x100.5	12,000
63d-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 4th-av., 128.5x5	5,000
72d-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 8th-av., 100x100.2	29,000
106th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 4th-av., 100.11x100	7,000
118th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 9th-av., 104.5x129.2x71.1x 71.1x125	
117th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 9th-av., 99x77.6x12.5x98	14,000
124th-st., n. s., 137.6 ft. e. of 2d-av., 18.9x100.11	15,000
125th-st., n. s., 426 ft. w. of 6th-av., 5x80x44.2x99.11	90,000
141st-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 8th-av., 101x99.11	8,000
142d-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 11th-av., 100x125	4,000
1st-av., e. s., 522 ft. s. of 77th-st., 25x85	2,850
1st-av., e. s., 52.2 ft. s. of 77th-st., 25x85	nom.
2d-av., e. s., 45 ft. n. of 51st-st., 20x58	16,590
2d-av., e. s., 20.11 ft. n. of 12th-st., 20x80	10,500
3d-av., s. w. corner of 92d-st., 25x175x25x100.8x25	8,000
8th-av., n. e. corner of 117th-st., 100.11x125	nom.
Leases Recorded.	
4th-av., n. e. corner of 78th-st.	$480
Walker-st., No. 83	9,000
KINGS COUNTY.	
Brooklyn.	
Butler-st., n. e. s., 550 ft. n. w. of Vanderbilt-place, 14.10x161.6x54.7x45	$1,500
Chauncey-st. and Paca-av., s. e. corner, 78x20x 71.4x200 Marion-st. and Paca-av., s. e. corner, 76.4x200x 64.8x200 Sumter-st. and Plank road, s. e. corner, 8.4x 5.10	2,500
Hanson-place, s. s., 80 ft. w. of Oxford-st., 20x55	1,000
Pacific-st., n. s., 263.8 ft. e. of Hoyt-st., 18.8x100	11,000
Sands-st., n. s., 25 ft. w. of Adams-st., 23x100x6.8x 25x16.1x100	10,000
Sands-st., n. s., 25 ft. w. of Adams-st., 23x100	15,000
Smith-st., e. s., 20 ft. n. of Baltic-st., 20x75	3,100
Union-st. and Buffalo-av., n. e. cor., 65.7x100	765
1st-st., s. s., 148.7 ft. w. of Bond-st., 20x86.5	4,450
2d-place, n. s., 87.6 ft. w. of Court-st., 18.9x138.5	10,500
North 7th-st., n. e. s., 100 ft. n. w. of 2d-st., 50x100	5,400
31st-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x100	200
39th-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 6th-av., 50x100.2	500
40th-st., n. s., 120 ft. w. of 4th-av., 20x100.2	4.0
Bushwick-av., e. s., 106.5 ft. s. of Metropolitan-av., 35.5x8.5x25x28x50x7x97.3x29	3,000
Gates-av., s. s., 350 ft. w. of Tompkins-av., 25x100	1,500
North Carolina-av., s. s., 50 ft. e. of New-Jersey-av., 50x100	900
Putnam-av., n. s., 183.4 ft. e. of Franklin-av., 16.8x 100	7,500
Wyckoff-av., e. s., 100.5 ft. s. of Liberty-av., 50x 100	2,300
Wyckoff-av., e. s., 100.5 ft. s. of Liberty-av., 50x 100	2,800
10th-av., e. s., 75 ft. n. of 21st-st., 25x100	200
Lots Nos. 18, 19 and portion of 17, M. Clarkson's map	2,666
Lot No. 367, H. Story's farm map	nom.
Lot No. 699, Wm. P. Powers' map	4,000
Lease Recorded.	
Myrtle and Clermont avs., n. w. cor., part of store, 5 years, per year	$500
QUEENS COUNTY.	
Jamaica.	
Herriman-av., w. s., part of Shelton estate	$3,000
Whitestone.	
Central-av., e. s., adjoining Flushing and North-Side Railroad Company	$1,600
Oyster Bay.	
Cold Spring to Plains road, adjoining Weekes', 20 acres Cold Spring to Plains road, woodland adjoining Hewlett's, 10 acres	$5,600
North Hempstead.	
North Hempstead road, w. s., adjoining Kirby's, 100x140	$125
Hempstead.	
S. Pettit's property, 25 acres, adjoining Townsend's	$3,700
Oyster Bay.	
Oyster Bay, south to Plains, w. s., 20 acres, adjoining Verity's	$800
Oyster Bay, south to Plains, w. s., 37 acres, adjoining Seaman's	800
Far Rockaway.	
Rockaway road, n. s., 48 acres, adjoining Mott's	$2,150
Flushing Meadows.	
Salt meadow, on Mill Creek, 18 acres	$250
WESTCHESTER COUNTY.	
Eastchester.	
1st-av. and 4th-st., s. e. corner, lots Nos. 33 and 34, each 50x210	$4,000
Mount Pleasant.	
Pleasantville to Unionville, e. s., ¾ acre	$1,100
Morrisania.	
Coles' road, s. s., lot 241x40x180x92	$6,000
126th-st., n. s., 156 ft. e. of Alexander-av., 75x100	4,500
145th-st., n. s., 128 ft. e. of Clifton-av., 25x100	750
Rye.	
Boston road, s. s., adjoining J. V. Peck, 13 acres	$5,000
West Farms.	
Lot No. 4, "Gore Farm," 8 acres	$17,600
Yonkers.	
Atherton-st., s. s., 182 ft. n. of Wells'-av., 50x160	$600
North Broadway, s. s., lot No. 14	500
NEW-JERSEY.	
Newark.	
Boyden-st., w. s., [illegible] from James-st., 20x82	[illegible]
Hamilton-st., s. s., 200 ft. from Mulberry-st., 25 x97	10,600
Alley running s. from Hamilton-st., w. s., 25x30	500
Hanover-st., [illegible]	4,600
South Broad-st., w. s., [illegible] from Miller-st., 50x110	[illegible]
Walnut-st., [illegible] from Kinney-st., [illegible]	1,300
Orange.	
Park-st., corner of Maple-av., 100x245	$2,750
Park-st., w. s., 100 ft. from Maple-av., 100x245	2,750
HUDSON COUNTY.	
Hoboken.	
Palisade-av. and Chambers-st., n. w. cor., 100x100 Palisade-av., w. s., 25 ft. n. of Hill-st., 51x151x121x 50x25x100	$8,000
Meadow-st., w. s., 75 ft. n. of 5th-st., 20x100	780
Hudson City.	
Montrose and Bergenwood avs., s. e. cor., 121x68	$1,250
Montrose-av., e. s., lot No. 6, block C, adjoining reservoir, 25x100	625
Montrose-av., e. s., lot No. 7, block C, adjoining reservoir, 25x100	550
Bergen.	
Wilkinson-av. and Ocean-av., s. e. corner, 38.9x87	$300
Kearney.	
Boyd-st. and Kearney-av., s. e. corner, 45x100 Mulford-st. and Kearney-av., n. e. cor., 325x190	$1,875
Bayonne.	
Avenue 8, e. s., adjoining Stringham's, 62x162	$5,000

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Dec. 31, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	....	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls.	7,826	Malt, bushels	490
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls.	....	Pork, bbls.	....
Cornmeal, bags	7,596	Cut Meats, pkgs.	687
Wheat, bushels	....	Lard, pkgs.	168
Corn, bushels	27,122	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	46
Rye, bushels	38	Whisky, bbls.	359
Oats, bushels	555	Petroleum, bbls.	2,200

ASHES—Continue in demand at $7 75@$7 87 for Pots, and $9@$9 25 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been quiet but firm, including Java, 21c.@23½c.; Maracaibo, 14½c.@17½c.; Laguayra, 14½c.@17c.; Rio, 7⅞c.@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 14c.@15c.; St. Domingo, 14c.@14½c., all in gold, ℔ lb.

COTTON—Has been in fair demand and quoted a trifle firmer, but closes tamely. Sales since our last, 5,081 bales, (of which 892 bales were to arrive,) including 1,303 bales to spinners, 1,990 bales to speculators, 1,088 bales to shippers, and 700 bales in transit. Sales were also made of 300 bales Low Middling, for February delivery, at 25⅛c. ℔ lb.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	23¾@23⅞	23⅞@24	24 @24⅛	24⅛@24¼
Good Ord.	24⅞@25	24⅝@25	25 @25⅛	25⅛@25¼
Low Mid.	25⅛@—	25⅜@—	25 @—	25⅝@—
Middling	26 @26¼	26⅛@26⅜	26¼@26⅜	26⅜@27

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	18,033
Receipts last week	18,400
Receipts preceding week	20,494
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	292,932
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	674,844
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	632,320
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,679
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,921
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,435
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,830
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	137,500
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	334,579
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	375,852
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,110
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,597
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,098
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,304
Estimated stock on hand here	30,009

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts, from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest mail dates	962,500
Receipts, same time in 1867	843,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,282
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1867	1,951,988
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865 to Sept. 1, 1866	3,571,000
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	491,000
Exports, same time last year	424,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,558,787
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest mail dates	295,000
Estimated stock, same time last year	312,500
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	38,130
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,298
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,986

EGGS—Have been inactive but steady, including Jersey Extra brands, 41c.@42c.; State and Pennsylvania, 40c.@41c.; Ordinary Western, 38c.@39c.; Western, by Express, 38c.@40c.; Canada, 38c.@40c.; Limed, 26c.@30c. ℔ dozen.

FRUITS—Choice lots of Apples are held at quotations, but trade is slow, and to force sales lower rates would have to be accepted. Cranberries are selling slowly at lower rates. We quote: Apples, Common, $3@$3 50; Apples, Greening, $4 50@$5; Apples, Baldwin, $5@$5 50; Apples, Spitzenburg, $4 50 @$5; Apples, mixed lots, $4@$5 ℔ bbl.; Grapes, Isabella, 8c.@9c.; Grapes, Common, 3c.@4c.; Grapes, Catawba, 16c.@18c. ℔ lb.; Cranberries, $17@$18 ℔ bbl. Dried Apples are firmer, although the market shows no advance. Unpeeled Peaches are firm and full prices are obtained. Peeled are slow except for something choice. We quote: New Apples, State, 10c.@10½c.; New Apples, Western, 9c.@10c.; New Apples, Southern, 7½c.@9c.; New Peaches, prime, 27c.@28c.; Peaches, good, 18c.@20c.; Peaches, common, 10c.@18c.; Peaches, unpeeled, halves, 15c. @15½c.; Peaches, unpeeled, quarters, 10c.@10½c.; Blackberries, 20c.@21c.; Raspberries, 44c.@45c.; Cherries, pitted, 42c.@44c.; Plums, 28c.@30c. ℔ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in light request, and heavy in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 5,850 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 85@$6 35; very inferior to fair ordinary Extra State at $6 75@$7 35; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $7 35@$8 05, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 75@$7 25 ℔ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 85@$6 35
Extra State	6 75@ 8 05
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 55@11 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 75@ 7 25
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 30@11 50
Extra Genesee	8 10@11 50
Common to Fancy Extra Missouri	9 00@14 00

Southern Flour is quiet and depressed; sales have been reported since our last of 350 bbls., at $6 90@ $7 70 for poor to fair, and $7 70@$14 50 for fair to very superior Extra, ℔ bbl. California Flour continues inactive and heavy; sales have been made of 215 sacks at $5@$9 25, as extremes, for very poor to choice old, and $10@$11 50 for new Extras, ℔ 196 lbs. Rye Flour rules quiet at $6@$8 for interior to choice, ℔ bbl.; sales 200 bbls. Corn Meal has been inactive at $4 25 @$5 50 for Western; $4 90@$5 for Jersey, and $5 50 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Sales 175 bbls. Buckwheat Flour continues slow of sale at $4 15@$4 75 ℔ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been rather more sought after, but quoted heavy. Sales have been reported of 39,000 bushels, including White Michigan at $2 20; No. 1 Spring at $1 70; No. 2 Spring, poor to good, at $1 55@$1 60, and White California at $2 15@$2 20 ℔ bushel. Corn has been in pretty fair demand and steady. Sales 51,000 bushels at 92c.@96c. for New Mixed Western; $1 06½@$1 10½ for Old Mixed Western, in store and afloat; 98c.@$1 03 for new White and Yellow ℔ bushel. Small lots of Canada West Barley sold at $2 15 and of Barley Malt at $2 15@$2 20 ℔ bushel. Nothing new in Rye. Oats dull, but essentially unchanged. Sales 22,500 bushels Western at 76c. in store, and 78c. afloat, ℔ bushel. The Bean market is dull and prices are nominal. Receipts are larger and stock, in the absence of trade, is accumulating. Peas are quiet and unchanged. We quote: Beans, Pea, Prime, $3 40@$3 50; Beans, Marrows, Prime, $4 25@$4 30; Beans, Mediums, Prime, $3 40@$3 50; Peas, Canada, free, $1 60 ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale continues salable and steady at 85c.@95c. for shipping, and $1 10@$1 40 for poor to choice, for local use, ℔ 100 lbs. Straw continues in request at $1@$1 25 for short and long, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been very dull, including American at 10c.@20c. for new, and Foreign at 15c.@20c. ℔ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to prime, 10c.@12c.; New-York State, choice to fancy, 18c.@20c.; Eastern, common to prime, 10c.@12c.; Eastern, choice to fancy, 15c.@18c.; Wisconsin, common to prime, 10c.@12c.; Wisconsin, choice to fancy, 15c.@18c.; Michigan, 10c.@16c.; Yearlings, all grades, 5c.@10c.; Foreign, 15c.@ 20c. ℔ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been very quiet, including Porto Rico at 42½c.@65c.; Cuba at 32c.@48c.; English Islands at 48c.@51c.; New-Orleans at 60c.@80c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in request, including Spirits Turpentine at 46½c.@48c ℔ gallon; Crude at $3 75@$3 87; Resin at $2 30@$8 50 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 50@$3 25; Pitch at $3 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Continue inactive at previous prices, including Crude Whale at 85c.@$1; Bleached Whale at $1 10@$1 12; Crude Sperm at $1 75; Unbleached Sperm at $2@$2 05; Lard Oil at $1 30@$1 55; Red Oil at 82½c.@90c.; Linseed Oil at 98c.@$1 01; Olive, $2 35@$2 40 ℔ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET—Week ending Dec. 28.—*Sperm*—Continues in demand, and we note sales of 1,200 bbls. in parcels, for export, at $1 75 ℔ gallon. In Boston sales were made of 700 bbls., and in New-York 250 do. for export at $1 75 ℔ gallon.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Barrels Sperm.	Barrels Whale.	Pounds Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Jan. 28	48,029	68,169	834,497
Same time last year	42,713	88,477	951,344
Exports for the week ending Dec. 28, 1868	....	....	33,000
Previously	16,016	7,927	703,433
From Jan. 1 to Jan. 28	16,016	7,927	736,433
Same time last year	25,345	18,114	642,670

[*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PETROLEUM—Has been inactive at 17½c.@18c. for Crude in bulk; 22½c.@23c. for Crude in bbls., and 29½c.@33c. for refined in bond, ℔ gallon.

POTATOES, &c.—Trade has been slow since our last. We quote: Monitor Potatoes, $1 50; Buckeye, $1 75@$2; Peach Blows, $2 50@$3 50; Prince Alberts, $2 75@$3; Mercers, $2 75@$3 50; Jackson Whites, $2 25@$3; Delaware Sweet, $6@$6 50; Norfolk Sweet, $3 50@$4 50 ℔ bbl.; Onions, Red, $6 50@$7; Onions, Yellow, $7@$7 50; Marrow Squash, $2 25@$2 50 ℔ bbl.; Cabbages, $12@$16 ℔ 100; Russia Turnips, $2 50@$3 ℔ bbl.; Pumpkins, $10@$14 ℔ 100.

POULTRY AND GAME—The receipts of Poultry are lighter, and, with an active demand, prices have ruled higher during the entire week. Game is more [illegible] County, and sell well. We quote: *Dressed Poultry*—Turkeys, 20c.@22c.; Geese, 13c.@17c.; Ducks, 18c.@ 20c.; Chickens, 12c.@16c. ℔ lb. *Game*—Quail, ℔ dozen, $2 50@$2 75; Partridge, ℔ pair, $1 25@$1 50; Grouse, ℔ pair, 88c.@$1; Venison, carcass, ℔ lb., 12½c.@13c.; Venison, saddle, ℔ lb., 20c.@22c.; Ducks, mallards, ℔ pair, 75c.@88c.; Ducks, canvas backs, ℔ pair, $2@$2 50.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more sought after at firmer prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 950 bbls., in lots, at $27 25@$28 for New City and Western Mess; $26 50@$26 75 for Old Mess; $25 50@$27 for Prime Mess; $27 for Thin Mess; $21 @$23 for Prime and Extra Prime, ℔ bbl. City-dressed Hogs have been in good request to-day at 12½c.@12⅝c. ℔ lb.; Western at 12½c.@12¾c. ℔ lb. Cut Meats have been in fair request at previous rates. Sales equal to 185 packages, at 15c.@15c. for Dry Salted and Pickled Hams; 10½c.@11½c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon has been in more demand and firmer. Sales equal to 290 boxes, including Cumberlands, part at 13½c.@13½c.; Long Clear at 14½c.@15c.; Short Clear at 15½c., and Short Rib at 14½c.@14¾c. ℔ lb. Lard has been in fair demand and quoted firmer. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,100 tierces and bbls. at 16½c.@17½c. for Poor to Choice, chiefly at 16¾c.@17c. for City, and 17¼c.@17½c. for good to prime Western Steam, ℔ lb.; sales were also reported of 1,750 tierces Prime Steam, January, February and March delivery, sellers' options, at 17¼c. @17½c. ℔ lb. Beef continues in limited demand at $13@$16 50 for Plain Mess, $13@$19 50 for Extra Mess, and $9@$12 50 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 170 bbls. Tierce Beef has been in slack request, including New Prime Mess at $28@$30, and Indian Mess at $30@$35 ℔ tierce; sales 120 tierces. Beef Hams have been in demand at $30@$34 ℔ bbl.; sales 155 bbls. The week's business in Butter and Cheese, Messrs. STABIN & FLOYD, in their special report for the WEEKLY TIMES, notice thus:

The general trade in produce has, as is usual during the holiday week, dragged heavily in all its various branches, while the continued and unusual difficulty of making collections, with great closeness and stringency in the money market, causes more than ordinary inaction to the usual dull trade of the period. The total receipts of Butter for the week ending this day are 9,523 packages, which are light, but need not be taken as any indication of the amount of stock in the country which will be moved forward to market about the middle of the coming month. Many unnecessary apprehensions of an influx of Canada stock are expressed, but the certain logs to Canada shippers that would ensue will prevent any such import, and the surplusage of Canada will find a better market and better prices in Europe. We have no change to note in quotations, the trade of the week being light and confined to local and coastwise necessary consumptive demands.

BUTTER.

Chemung, Sussex and Orange County dairies, firkins, ℔ lb.	43 @45
Chenango, Delaware and Chautauqua County dairies, firkins, ℔ lb.	42 @44
Cortland, Broome and Steuben County dairies, firkins, ℔ lb.	41 @43
Cattaraugus and Yates County dairies, firkins, ℔ lb.	40 @42
Ordinary to Fair State dairies, firkins, ℔ lb.	38 @40
State half firkin tubs, Extra, ℔ lb.	45 @47
State half firkin tubs, Fair to Good, ℔ lb.	42 @43
Welsh tubs, Lewis and Oswego County, ℔ lb.	41 @43
Welsh tubs, Fair to Good State, ℔ lb.	38 @40
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Good to Prime, ℔ lb.	38 @40
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Ordinary, ℔ lb.	35 @37
Western Reserve, firkins, Good to Prime, ℔ lb.	33 @36
Illinois and Wisconsin firkins, Good to Prime, ℔ lb.	32 @35
Ordinary Western, firkins, Fair to Good, ℔ lb.	28 @30
Common Western, ℔ lb.	25 @27

The market for Cheese, in sympathy with general trade, has ruled extremely dull and heavy during the entire week, with less demand and fewer transactions than at any previous week of the season. The great bulk of the local trade have supplied themselves with stock ahead in anticipation of higher prices, and the exporters are not in market during holiday week. Holders are firm in their views, which are likely to be realized, although we caution those interested against confidence in results that would be dependent on the incorrectly low estimates of total amount of stock that are daily floated. Our quotations are unchanged.

CHEESE.

Factory dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ℔ lb.	19 @19½
Factory dairies, fair quality, ℔ lb.	17 @18½
Farm dairies, fancy and extra quality, ℔ lb.	17½@18½
Farm dairies, fair to good, ℔ lb.	15 @17
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese	9 @13

SUGARS—Have been salable and buoyant. Sales have been reported of 965 hhds. New-Orleans, Cuba, &c., at from 10½c.@14c., and 570 boxes Havana, part at 11½c.@12⅝c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars are in better request at 13½c.@15½c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 58,000 lbs. Tallow at 11c.@11½c.; also, 78,500 lbs. Stearine at 15½c.@16½c., and 31,000 lbs. Grease at 10c.@12½c. ℔ lb.

TOBACCO—Has been dull, but quoted about steady in price. We are indebted to Messrs. M. RADER & SON for the annexed statistics:

Monthly Statement of the New-York and Brooklyn Tobacco Inspection Warehouses.

	Ky. Hhds.	Va. Hhds.	Ohio. Hhds.	Md. Hhds.	Total. Hhds.
Stocks in the New-York Inspect'n arehouse, Dec. 1, 1868	14,119	840	19	50	15,028
Received since	189	129	....	36	354
Total	14,308	969	19	86	15,382
Delivered since	2,508	176	....	....	2,684
Stock on hand Jan. 1, 1869	11,800	793	19	86	12,698
Stock in the Brooklyn Inspect'n Warehouse, Dec. 1, 1868	3,762	....	....	....	....
Received since	214	....	....	....	....
Total	3,976	....	....	....	....
Delivered since	763	....	....	....	....
Stock on hand Jan. 1, 1869	....	....	....	....	3,213
Total	....	....	....	....	15,911

Annual Statement of the New-York and Brooklyn Tobacco Inspection Warehouses.

	Ky. Hhds.	Va. Hhds.	Ohio. Hhds.	Md. Hhds.	Total. Hhds.
Stock in the New-Yoork Inspection Warehouse Jan. 1, 1868	18,286	590	19	25	18,920
Received since	30,987	1,870	....	86	32,643
Total	49,273	2,460	19	111	51,863
Delivered since	37,473	1,667	....	25	39,165
Stock on hand Jan. 1, 1869	11,800	793	19	86	12,698
Stock in the Brooklyn Inspect'n Warehouse, Jan. 1, 1868	4,956	....	....	....	....
Received since	10,042	....	....	....	....
Total	14,998	....	....	....	....
Delivered since	11,785	....	....	....	....
Stock on hand, Jan. 1, 1869	....	....	....	....	3,213
Total	....	....	....	....	15,911

Monthly Statement of Stocks of Spanish Tobacco.

	Havana.	Cuba.	Sagua.	Yara.
Stock, Dec. 1, 1868, bales	9,859	50	....	1,974
Received since	5,707	2,550	73	3,093
Total	15,566	2,600	73	5,067
Delivered since	3,770	2,600	....	259
Stock, Jan. 1, 1869	11,796	....	73	4,808

Annual Statement of Stocks of Spanish Tobacco.

	Havana.	Cuba.	Sagua.	Yara.	Cienfuegos.	Total.
Stock, Jan. 1, 1868, bales	7,018	....	....	730	....	7,748
Received since	55,169	3,073	156	12,038	180	70,616
Total	62,187	3,087	156	12,768	180	78,364
Delivered since	50,391	3,073	83	7,960	180	61,687
Stock, Jan. 1, 1869	11,796	....	73	4,808	....	16,677

Stocks, Receipts and Deliveries of Spanish Tobacco for the last five years.

	Havana. Bales.	Cuba. Bales.	Sagua. Bales.	Yara. Bales.	Cienfuegos. Bales.	Total. Bales.
Receipts:						
1864	30,194	842	....	1,105	548	32,689
1865	39,108	759	....	2,567	119	42,553
1866	21,943	325	....	5,423	50	27,741
1867	49,783	295	....	2,081	....	52,159
1868	55,169	3,073	156	12,038	180	70,616
Deliveries:						
1864	29,410	945	....	2,015	459	32,929
1865	33,856	886	....	1,367	279	36,388
1866	23,675	289	....	3,818	....	27,782
1867	49,981	331	....	4,312	50	54,674
1868	50,391	3,073	83	7,960	180	61,687
Stocks, Jan. 1:						
1865	3,696	127	....	156	160	4,039
1866	8,948	....	....	1,356	....	10,304
1867	7,216	36	....	2,961	50	10,263
1868	7,018	....	....	730	....	7,748
1869	11,796	....	73	4,808	....	16,677

WHISKY—Continues very dull at 98c.@$1 ℔ gallon.

WOOL—The business in this line in December, Messrs. TELLKAMPF & KITCHING BOTHERS notice thus: "In December the demand for wools was better than during the previous month, but confined generally to the low and medium qualities of fleeced and pulled. A better inquiry for the finer grades is expected this month and in February. For California and Texas Wools the demand has also improved, and prices are quite firm. The stocks may be considered light. Fine foreign Wools are neglected, but as the stocks are not considered large, and but little prospect of their being replenished by new importations, it is supposed that the present supply will be worked off before another season is over. Low Foreign Wools continue in moderate demand. The market is getting bare again of certain kinds required for filling yarns and blanket purposes. The advices from the London Colonial sales that were to close on the 23d ult., report an established advance of 10 ℔ cent. Coarse Wools are also reported dearer. The imports of Wool into New-York were:

	Bales.	Pounds.
For the year 1864	115,800	52,729,038
For the year 1865	59,391	33,554,849
For the year 1866	59,426	36,713,112
For the year 1867	38,817	18,893,567
Jan. 1 to Nov. 26, 1868	27,145	12,905,523
Month ending Dec. 26, 1868	1,068	593,672

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 850 bales Cotton, by steam, at ⅜d.@7-16d. ℔ lb. For Glasgow, 7,500 bushels Corn, by sail, at 6½d. ℔ bushel. For Bremen, a bark, with Petroleum, at 5s. 6d. ℔ bbl.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Board of Councilmen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

TUESDAY, Dec. 29, 1868—5 o'clock P. M.

[Concluded.]

Report of Committee on Lamps and Gas with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to place a large gas lamp in the centre of Chatham-square, similar in all respects to the one now at the Bowling Green.

(In Board of Aldermen, December twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, on ayes and noes adopted, three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Which was laid over by unanimous consent.

Resolved, That half the amount of the assessment levied upon the property known as numbers one hundred and seventy-three Water-street, and one hundred and twenty-three and one hundred and twenty-five Warren-streets, for the work of paving West-street with Belgian pavement, be and is hereby imposed upon the City at large, and the said property is hereby released from that amount of the said expense of such pavement.

(In Board of Aldermen, December twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, on ayes and noes adopted, three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Which was laid over by unanimous consent.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to the Reverend Robert Howland, to erect bay windows (as he has done now in course of erection on the northwest corner of Forty-fifth-street and Fifth-avenue, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

(In Board of Aldermen, December twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, on ayes and noes adopted.

Which was laid over by unanimous consent.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the Ladies' Union Aid Society for the sum of five thousand dollars, as a donation in aid of the funds of said Society, and in case of the absence of present funds to pay the said donation hereby made from the appropriation of "Donations," then the said Comptroller is hereby authorized and directed to include the above-named amount for that specified object in his estimate for expenditures for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, before submitting his annual budget for that year to the Common Council.

(In Board of Aldermen, December twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, on ayes and noes adopted, three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Which was laid over by unanimous consent.

Resolved, That Eightieth-street, between Madison and Fifth avenues, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues cross-walks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

(In Board of Aldermen, December twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, on ayes and noes, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Which was laid over by unanimous consent.

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in One hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

(In Board of Aldermen, December twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, on ayes and noes adopted, three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof.)

Which was laid over by unanimous consent.

Resolved, That the sidewalk on the west side of Centre-street, between Leonard and Franklin-streets, be repaved, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

(In Board of Aldermen, December twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, on ayes and noes adopted, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Which was laid over by unanimous consent.

Resolved, That the sidewalks on the west side of First-avenue, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-ninth-streets, and on both sides of Thirty-eighth-street, between First and Second avenues, be flagged four feet wide through the centre thereof, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

(In Board of Aldermen, December twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, on ayes and noes adopted, three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Which was laid over by unanimous consent.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That Sixty-first-street, between Second and Third avenues, be flagged and reflagged, and the curb and gutter stones set and reset, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

(In Board of Aldermen, December twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, on ayes and noes adopted, three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Which was laid over by unanimous consent.

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Clinton street, between Grand and Division streets, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

(In Board of Aldermen, December twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, on ayes and noes adopted, three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Which was laid over by unanimous consent.

Resolved, That two gas lamps be placed in front of the Church of the Holy Name of Jesus, in Broadway, corner of Ninety-seventh street, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

(In Board of Aldermen, December twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, on ayes and noes adopted, three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Which was laid over by unanimous consent.

Resolved, That two gas lamp-posts be placed in front of Eleventh Regiment armory, corner of Chrystie and Delancy streets, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

(In Board of Aldermen, December twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, on ayes and noes adopted, three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Which was laid over by unanimous consent.

Communication from Croton Aqueduct Department, with resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the ordinances recently adopted for the construction of Belgian or stone-block pavement in the following localities, to wit: In Fifty-fifth-street, from Eighth to Ninth avenues, and in Fifty-first-street, from Second-avenue to East River, and in Seventy-seventh-street, from Madison to Fifth-avenue; and Eighty-eighth-street, from Lexington to Sixth-avenue; be and they are hereby severally and respectively amended, by inserting next after the word "pavement" the words following, to wit: "and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement," and that the said several ordinances, as thus amended, be and they are hereby respectively re-adopted.

(In Board of Aldermen, December twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, on yeas and nays adopted, three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Which was laid over by unanimous consent.

Petition of the House of the Good Shepherd for donation.

In connection therewith, the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw a warrant in favor of Dinea Carolin, Treasurer of the House of the Good Shepherd, located at Eighty-ninth-street and East River, for the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, as a donation, in order to enable the managers of the said House of the Good Shepherd to complete the new building now in course of erection; and in case of the absence of present funds to pay the said donation, hereby made, from the appropriation for "Donations," or any other appropriate account, then the said Comptroller is hereby authorized and directed to include the above-named amount, for that specified object, in his estimate of expenditures for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, before submitting his Annual Budget for that year to the Common Council.

(In Board of Aldermen, December twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, on ayes and noes adopted, three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof.)

Which was laid over by unanimous consent.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be directed to place two lamps in front of the Methodist Episcopal Mission Chapel, number one hundred and eighty-six Franklin-street.

(In Board of Aldermen, December twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, on ayes and noes adopted, three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof.)

Which was laid over by unanimous consent.

Resolution of the Board of Councilmen, as follows:

Resolved That South-street, from Montgomery-street to Catharine-street, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

(In Board of Aldermen, December twenty-two, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, said resolution and ordinance amended by inserting after the words "trap-block pavement" the words "where not already done.")

(In Board of Aldermen, December twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, on ayes and noes adopted as amended, three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof.)

Which was laid over by unanimous consent.

GENERAL ORDERS AGAIN RESUMED.

Resolved, That a crosswalk eight feet wide be laid from the southwest corner of Leroy and West streets to Pier number forty-nine North River, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—27.

Resolved, That Twenty-first-street, from Sixth to Tenth-avenue, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—27.

Resolved, That Forty-third-street, from the Fifth-avenue to a point about one hundred and seventy-five feet east thereof, be flagged on the south side, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—27.

Resolved, That Seventy-ninth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, be regulated and graded, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—27.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to cause gas mains to be laid and lamps to be fitted up in One Hundred and Ninth-street from the Third to the Fifth-avenue.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—27.

MOTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

Councilman Stacom moved that when the Board adjourns, it do so to meet on Thursday, thirty-first instant, at twelve o'clock M.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

Councilman Stacom moved that the Board do now adjourn.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned to Thursday, thirty-first instant, at twelve o'clock M.

WILLIAM H. MOLONEY, Clerk.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 1, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
LA CHANSON DE FORTUNIO and LES BAVARDS. Characters by Mlle. Irma, Mlle. De Rosa, M. Francis, M. Leduc, M. Aujac, M. Duchesne and others.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
SPEED THE PLOUGH. Characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Gilbert, Ringgold, Fisher, Holland, Mrs. Vernon, Mrs. S. Brown, Miss Mary Barrett, and others.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Montague-st.
STILL WATERS RUN DEEP and ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS. Characters by the Wallack company.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT. Characters by Mlle. Desclauzas, Mlle. Fontenel, Mme. Rose-Bell, Messrs. Gabel, Carrier, Beckers, Bourgoin and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
AFTER DARK; OR, LONDON BY NIGHT. Characters by Miss Louisa Moore, Miss Edith Challis, Messrs. Rankin, Vane, Ryan, Coleman and others.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THE EMERALD RING. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. B. Williams.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
BLUE BEARD and BELLE HELENE. Leading characters by the Misses Worrell.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
Afternoon, KATE KEARNY. Evening, THE QUIET FAMILY and ERNANI. GRAND EXHIBITION OF CURIOSITIES. Open day and evening.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
BLACKSMITH OF ANTWERP, SNOW BIRD, &c. By a powerful cast.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES AND PANTOMIME.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
GENEVIEVE DE BRYANT, (Burlesque,) VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
BONE SQUASH DIABOLO, NEGRO COMICALITIES, &c.

APOLLO HALL.
Corner Broadway and 28th-st.
SONGS, DANCES, FARCES, &c. By the Hibernian Minstrels.

CENTRAL PARK WINTER GARDEN.
7th-av., near 58th-st.
GRAND HOLIDAY FESTIVAL. Music by Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM,
Atlantic-st., corner Clinton.
MAGIC AND VENTRILOQUISM. By Prof. Bhta.

EMPIRE CITY SKATING RINK.
3d-av., between 63d and 64th sts.
SKATING DAY AND EVENING.

THE TIMES TO-MORROW.

The TIMES will be issued to-morrow, Jan. 2, as usual, and the business office will remain open to-day and in the evening for the accommodation of advertisers and newsdealers.

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TIMES Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Advices from Constantinople contain information to the effect that the insurgents in Crete have submitted to Turkish authority, and that the Sultan has established a Provisional Government over them. The time for the assembling of the Peace Conference, which was fixed for the 2d of January, has been postponed, and it is now doubtful if it will be convened at all.

There was recently a public demonstration at Seville, Spain, in opposition to the Provisional Government. A body of troops were sent to quiet the disturbance, but the populace had been disarmed by the local authorities previous to their arrival. There have been some disturbances at Malaga, but no doubt exists of the ability of the Government to control them.

A dispatch received in London announces the murder of fifty European families in New-Zealand by the Maories.

Another colliery explosion is reported to have taken place yesterday in the Haydock Colliery, in England. Twenty-two dead bodies have been taken out of the mine, and it is not known how many more there may be left.

GENERAL.

Another battle occurred recently between our troops and hostile Indians in the Wachita Mountains. A large number of Indians are reported killed, and Santanta and Little Raven are counted among the prisoners. Particulars of the fight are not given, the messenger having lost his official reports while crossing the Arkansas River.

The office of the Providence *Press*, at Providence, R. I., was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Twenty-five printers were obliged to escape by the rope in the hoistway. The loss on the entire building is estimated at from $25,000 to $30,000.

An agent of the Virginia Express Company was knocked down at Norfolk, Va., yesterday, and robbed of $12,000.

The Legislature of Dakota has passed a memorial asking Gen. GRANT to appoint W. W. BROOKINGS the next Governor of the Territory.

There have been three hundred bankrupt cases in Virginia to date.

Reports from Augusta, Ark., represent that affairs in certain portions of the State are yet very much unsettled, and that there is no security for either life or property. The Kuklux Klans still continue to drive out the Northerners. Among those recently notified to leave was a Mr. RUTTER, of New-York, who had come to Augusta with the intention of entering into business.

The soldiers of New-Hampshire will have a reunion in Concord on the 8th of January, when an oration will be delivered by Gen. KILPATRICK, and a poem by Hon. CHAS. C. VAN ZANDT.

Boston papers hint mysteriously at an "event" which is to take place in that city next month, and which is to be the grandest reunion of instrumental performers, and the largest chorus ever known in the musical annals of this or any country.

The navigation of the Illinois River has been declared unreliable by the River Improvement Convention at Peoria, and a committee has been appointed to urge the Legislature to take measures for its improvement. It is estimated that the work of improving the river from La Salle to its mouth, a distance of two hundred and twenty miles, will cost $2,000,000.

Delegations from several tribes of the Cherokee Nation have arrived in Washington to ask an investigation into Gen. CUSTER's recent fight, in which they declare many of their own people were killed. They presented a memorial to the Commissioner of the Indian Bureau yesterday, setting forth their grievances. All the peaceful tribes of Indians, numbering about forty thousand, have, through their Chief, forwarded a memorial to be presented to Congress, protesting against the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department.

Several months ago the firm of MARSH & BATES, of Troy, brought suit against HUGH B. COWAN and WM. A. RUSSELL, of Salem, Washington County, for the recovery of the sum of $15,000, which they claim was due them for filling the quotas of several towns in Washington County in the Summer and Fall of 1864. The case was referred to Hon. JOHN MOSAN, of Troy, and he has just rendered his decision in favor of MARSH & BATES. It is understood that the defendants have appealed from the referee's decision.

It is proposed to establish a regular line of four first-class steam tugs between Philadelphia and Bremen.

CHARLES N. DENDY, and a negro named BEN THOMPSON, have been arrested by order of the Chief Constable of South Carolina, at Abbeville Court House, on the charge of complicity in the murder, a few months ago, of JAMES MARTIN, member of the South Carolina Legislature. J. FLETCHER HODGES, a son of Gen. GEORGE HODGES, has also been arrested for complicity in the murder of B. F. RANDOLPH, a negro member of the Legislature.

A Republican State Convention of Michigan, to nominate a Justice of the Supreme Court and two Regents of the University, will be held in Lansing on Wednesday, Feb. 10.

The Memphis *Bulletin* newspaper has been sold to L. J. DUPREE & Co. It will be published hereafter as a penny paper, under the name of the *Daily Sun*.

A St. Louis dispatch reports that it is rumored there that a prominent Government official is a defaulter to the Government to the amount of $60,000. The dispatch states that the rumor comes from the United States District-Attorney's office.

Within the past week about twenty boys, mostly under 15 years of age, have been before the courts of Worcester, Mass., charged with petty larceny. The developments thus far indicate that these little fellows have worked in gangs and reduced their thieving to a system.

The Twenty-first annual Convention of the Zeta Psi Fraternity, which met in session on Wednesday last at Cooper Institute, closed their deliberations yesterday. The Society appears to be in a flourishing condition. Officers were elected for the ensuing year.

The Board of Aldermen for 1868 held their final session yesterday. They made donations of $10,000 to the Ladies' Union Home and School, and of $5,000 to the New-York Dispensary, and concurred in the ordinance to subscribe $1,500,000 to the capital stock of the New-York Bridge Company.

The Board of Councilmen yesterday concurred in the resolution to donate $25,000 to the House of the Good Shepherd, and also in the resolution to pay each of the members of the Board for 1868 $500 to defray expenses incurred in contesting the right to their seats in the Board.

At the meeting of the Polytechnic Society last evening, Mr. VAN DERWEYDE read a paper on electric induction, and Mr. C. P. LEVITT on the perpetual dynamic indicator.

From a statement of the business transacted in the Supreme Court of this District, which we publish this morning, it appears that during the past year, one hundred and ninety-two decrees of divorce have been granted.

From the statement of Marshal TAPPAN, for the year 1868, it appears that the total amount received for licenses was $75,686 97. For street permits the receipts were $22,872 72. The amount received for Mayor's seals, &c., was $418 25, and for fines, $741.

Cotton was in fair demand and firmer on Saturday. Breadstuffs were inactive and without marked changes in value. Provisions were in more request. Hogs, Pork and Lard scarce. Groceries unaltered. Freights quiet.

Binckley and the Whisky Ring.

Our neighbor *The World* is quite apt to draw very largely on public credulity in a good many ways. But when it gravely asserts that the TIMES is used in the interests of the Whisky Ring, because it ridiculed and resisted the absurd and abortive antics of Mr. BINCKLEY in that connection, it pushes its efforts to the extreme. BINCKLEY was not here to expose whisky *frauds*, or to detect and punish whisky *thieves*. His mission was to find grounds for removing the public officers, whose business it is and was to collect the revenue and to punish frauds upon them. Had he gone about even this in a sensible way, and had he shown that there was any necessity or just reason for the attempt, he would have had our sympathy and support, within the limits of what was right and fair, as well as that of every friend of justice and honesty in the administration of the law.

But, like Mr. FULLERTON who succeeded him and sought to complete his work, Mr. BINCKLEY came here just when the Marshal had arrested, and the District-Attorney was about to try, some fifteen or twenty of the prominent leaders of the Whisky Ring, who had defrauded the Government of millions of its revenues,—and when it was clear that with the help of one or two of the revenue officers who had given the matter their special attention, they were quite certain of securing their conviction and punishment. Mr. BINCKLEY did not come to aid this prosecution, or to help on the cause of justice in connection with it,—but to *prosecute, arrest and eject from office, the men who had brought it forward and were carrying it on.* At the very start he plunged into a sharp personal fight with the District-Attorney, whom ostensibly he had come here to assist, and thus at the outset made it necessary for the Government at Washington to disown and discard him altogether. After such a performance, with such a result, it would not be easy to cover him with ridicule more effectually than he had already done it for himself.

The *World* forgets, or ignores, the fact that the aim and object of the whole Binckley mission was to find material which would give color of ground for the suspension and removal from office of Commissioner ROLLINS. That was the one great end to be achieved. It was asserted, by parties who wished them out, that he and his deputy, Mr. HARLAND, could be implicated in such corrupt and improper conduct as would warrant their dismissal; and for the purpose of getting testimony that would do this, BINCKLEY, and his successor FULLERTON, claimed to have authority for promising the *protection* of the Government to such parties, implicated themselves in whisky frauds, as would divulge what they knew, and make such affidavits as were desired at their hands. Such high-toned persons as JACOB DEPEW, POWELSON, and half a dozen other such men rushed forward, or were dragged forward, as the testimony shows, to make the affidavits which the case required. And the sole object of these affidavits was to secure the removal of the officers already mentioned.

The effort failed. The affidavits have been published, and the *World* has had an opportunity to judge of their character and of the character and motives of the movement they were intended to sustain. Quite a number of those who made them are under indictment for perjury, and are awaiting trial for false statements embodied in them, to the truth of which they made oath. The Van Wyck Committee did much less than it might and ought to have done in the investigation of the general subject of whisky frauds, and of the conduct of the revenue officers of this City. But it did take some valuable testimony, and collected evidence to show the utterly worthless and culpable conduct and motive of the Binckley mission.

It was *that mission*, we submit to the *World* which was in the interest of the Whisky Ring. The work it was trying to achieve was one dear to the heart, and needful for the personal safety, of the ring itself. The charges against the public officers whose ejection from office was sought, were drawn from the experience of the ring, and the witnesses to sustain them were among the ring's chosen and trusted agents and tools; and the ring had men all ready to be appointed in stead of the officers whom they hoped and expected, through the Binckley mission, to displace. It is not Mr. BINCKLEY's fault that Col. WISEWELL is not to-day sitting in the seat of Commissioner ROLLINS, or that BINCKLEY himself is not prosecuting whisky thieves in New-York in place of District-Attorney COURTNEY.

Does the *World* think such a change would have been distasteful to the Whisky Ring or conducive to the public good?

An Underground Railroad.

We are to have no underground railroad under the charter of last Winter. That charter required the parties to whom it was granted to deposit $300,000 with the Comptroller as security for the performance of their undertaking,—the whole sum to be forfeited if the road were not constructed at a certain rate of progress, and finished by a specified time. This deposit was to be made previous to the 1st of January, 1869. It has not been made, and it is understood that the parties concerned have decided not to make it. They will probably go to the Legislature this Winter and try to get the restrictions and conditions of their present charter removed.

The general feeling of the City, we think, has been one of satisfaction at the prospect of having an underground railroad constructed, by which some means might be enjoyed of making a rapid transit between the upper and lower ends of the island. The public will be disappointed at the failure of the project, which promised to secure this boon. But it is not wholly certain that this project was the best for the purpose, or that it could have been completed and brought into practical use within a reasonable time. It is a very great mistake to regard the experience of London as conclusive for us in this matter, or to assume that the success of the Metropolitan Railroad in that city demonstrates the feasibility and success of an underground railroad here. The conditions in the two cases are widely different, as are the objects which the two roads are intended to serve. The Metropolitan Road is underground for only a portion of its length; for the larger part it is simply an open cutting.

We cannot help adhering to the belief we have often expressed, that what used to be known as the *Three-Tier Road* will be found to embody more elements of success and advantage than any other plan. There is every reason why the owners of a City railroad should own, and pay for the route they traverse, instead of having it given to them by the city, and at the expense of the people, as it is now. Let them purchase land enough for their purposes, through some part of the city least valuable for business uses or for residence, and then construct upon it whatever class of roads will be most useful and therefore most profitable. An underground road for freight,—a surface road for city passengers like the horse roads now in use, and an elevated road for through travel, from one end of the island to the other, propelled by steam and stopping only at few points, would probably combine more advantages than any other form that could be constructed.

We wish we could see some prospect of having this subject examined and settled by a board of competent, disinterested and reliable men,—engineers and business men,—most familiar with the wants of the City and the best practical means of meeting them. But we confess we do not. Neither the City Councils nor the Legislature is at all likely to allow a project which has so much "money in it" to slip through their fingers and pass into the hands of honest and capable men.

Alaska and Corruption.

The *Round Table* takes great credit to itself for having warned the American people against sanctioning the purchase of Alaska, and points to what it styles "recent developments" as establishing the value of this warning. And the *special* "developments" to which it refers seem to be those relating to the corruption alleged to have been practiced in the case. "The ministers, the financiers, the corrupt journalists, and the back-stair men generally," says the *Round Table*, "have pocketed their plunder, each according to his degree, and the people have been deliberately robbed. For this there is perhaps now no help; but it is to be hoped that" people generally will mind, hereafter, what the *Round Table* says; and it promises similar disclosures in relation to "several other schemes, equally flagrant," now in progress.

We shall welcome all such "disclosures" as valuable to the public interest,—but only in proportion to their truth: and we cannot say that the Alaska business strengthens our confidence in such "developments." We wish our contemporary would tell us, a little more definitely, what those "disclosures" have amounted to in this specific case. An inquiry was ordered and had by a Congressional Committee; but what it established beyond the fact that the Russian Minister paid Mr. R. J. WALKER an absurdly exorbitant fee for an unusually worthless piece of work, we cannot recall to mind. We do not remember the name of the "minister," the "financier," the "corrupt journalist," or the "back-stair men," who "pocketed their plunder and robbed the people" in connection with this matter. We ought to except from this remark the case of the Washington *Chronicle*, the publisher of which received $3,000 for his general friendliness and willingness to aid the purchase.

But we do not see what the *people* had to do with the business, or how they suffered from the corrupt disbursement of the purchase money. It was conclusively proved that our Government paid the whole sum, seven and a half millions, to the Russian Minister;—and it then became the property of the Russian Government. If anybody was robbed, it must have been Russia; and if anybody robbed her, or wasted her money, it must have been her own agents. There is no intimation anywhere that our Secretary of State, or of the Treasury, or any other of our Government officials bribed anybody, or robbed anybody, or paid any part of the purchase money to any but the parties who, by the contract, were entitled to receive it.

We wish the *Round Table* all possible success in hunting up "trustworthy details" concerning the other schemes of plunder of which it speaks. That there are plenty of them we do not doubt; and that they ought to be exposed, defeated and their authors punished, we are quite certain. We hope they may be, and will do everything in our power to aid so desirable an object.

But we submit that the *Alaska* case does not afford a good precedent, either for the accuracy of the charges originally made or the success with which those charges were sustained. It may have been a very corrupt transaction, but facts do not show it. Neither the *Round Table's* warnings, nor the "disclosures" of other journals, have been sustained. We hope the parties making them may be more successful in other cases, —for the sake of their own reputation, to say nothing of the public interest.

The Tax on Whisky—Defects in the Law for its Collection.

We have already spoken of the defects in the law for collecting the tax on distilled spirits, and of the fact that, in consequence of those defects, the Government fails to collect the revenue it ought to receive from this source. The law of July 20, 1868, is a great improvement on the one it superseded, and is really based on the true theory of taxation; still there are defects in the law which impair its efficiency and render it less useful than it would otherwise be. What some of these defects are, we propose to indicate.

Under the late law the chief means of fraud, so far as the Eastern distilleries were concerned, lay in the rectifying establishments, which were in juxtaposition with the distilleries. There was scarcely a distillery of any size in this latitude, that had not alongside of it one of these so-called rectifying places: it was the tender to the machinery of fraud. Probably three-fourths of the spirits produced in the neighboring distillery was run through this open door, more or less openly, in evasion of law and to the detriment of the revenue. This disgraceful system, which for many months had defeated the efforts of officers to break it up, and which kept the even tenor of its iniquitous way, was summarily concluded in *that* form by the provision of the act under discussion, which prohibited the erection or maintenance of a rectifying establishment within 600 feet of a distillery. This was one of the most radical and essential reforms of the present law; but unfortunately its operation is only partial so far as checking fraud is concerned. For, the name being changed, and the method of manipulation slightly altered, we find the fraudulent element still pretty generally in the ascendant. The letter of the law is complied with, and we no longer find rectifying places within the prohibited distance from distilleries; but we discover that a new institution, called a "compounding shop" rises, phœnix-like, from the ashes of the one overthrown. And a very worthy successor to the doubtful honors earned by the rectifying establishments, has this newly-devised system of "compounding" proved itself to be, during the short term of its existence.

It may be proper to remark here that, under former laws, the altering of spirits in any way, by purifying, by changing proof, or even altering the bulk of original packages, was defined to be rectifying. But this definition was found to be too vague; its application gave rise to much confusion, and inflicted some injustice on persons in the trade who were clearly not rectifiers in any correct sense. So the difficulty has been measurably remedied in the present law by adopting a new classification. Those who refine or purify spirits by any process, are properly deemed rectifiers; those who take purified or refined spirits, and by mixing therewith any ingredients to fit or prepare the same for drinking purposes, are regarded as "compounders;" while those who merely sell, without rectifying or compounding, distilled spirits, beyond a certain fixed amount, are deemed wholesale dealers.

This classification, so proper and judicious in itself, in consequence of the incompleteness of other features of the law, furnishes the defeated fraudulent rectifier not only with an opportunity for the perpetuation of his fraud, but also with a suggestion of the means to be employed in its accomplishment. Hence, since only rectifying places are to be removed from the neighborhood of distilleries, we find, by the most natural transition imaginable, that class of establishments give place to those not yet under the literal ban of the statute, and the presiding genius of the one maintains his merited hold of and supremacy over the other. Thus the rectifier of the old *regimé* becomes the compounder of the new. Thus the daily spectacle presents itself that highwines, or raw, unpurified spirits may be seen coming copiously out of those convenient "compounderies," in as crude and unmixed a condition as when it first emanated from the still; while little, if any, spirits is ever seen to be delivered at or taken *into* these places. Thus we find the law defeated and circumvented in a vital point; and the whole train of business embarrassment and moral turpitude set in motion again.

But, if allowing establishments of essentially the same character—so far as concerns the interests of the revenue—to take the ground of those prohibited, were the only weak point in the law, the defect might cure itself, or be powerless to work evil. The case, however, unhappily, stands otherwise. There are, as we conceive, other imperfections in the statute, which, taken advantage of, afford the material to keep these "compounding shops" in active illicit operation.

The present law essentially taxes the capacity of distilleries. Its provisions in reference to ascertaining the liabilities of distilleries working under it are minute and, with two or three exceptions, exact. Thus, it prescribes the manner in which the distilling apparatus shall be erected or disposed; the formula of giving bonds, &c.; the number of gallons of water to be allowed to each bushel of grain or gallon of molasses, and the number of gallons of proof spirit to be accounted for as the product, together with a host of precise details on nearly every other conceivable point. Any deviation from the prescribed methods or forms works penalties and forfeiture. Yet, strange to say, right here, at the very root of the matter, and among the very essentials of the system, a vital point is left to the decision of the distiller. He is permitted to say how long it will take him to prepare his material, from the initial process for distillation; in other words, he is allowed to fix the time for fermentation, and his decision in the matter is taken and stands as one of the elements of the registered capacity of his distillery. If the whisky business carried down from the near past a less equivocal history, or if the law were, in other respects, less stringent than it is, the point adverted to might excite less surprise. As it is, however, we are forced to feel that some definite time should have been designated in the law. It could have been done as easily and justly as to fix the number of gallons of water which are to be allowed to a given quantity of wort or beer in the fermenting cisterns. The point thus left unsettled has interfered with the uniform execution of the law, and undoubtedly opened another door for its violation. It is within our knowledge that distillers in this or that locality exercise the discretion thus vested in them under the statute, by claiming all the way from forty-eight to seventy-two hours to get their material ready for the still, few if any taking less than the former period; while none who have given the matter any attention need be told that methods have been extensively in vogue, whereby a mash can be prepared for distillation in thirty to thirty-six hours. We need not expatiate on the possible advantages which the keen eye of the distiller can discern in this. A margin of twelve or sixteen hours in forty-eight or sixty is practically equivalent to giving him a reduction of a fourth or a fifth on the normal capacity of his distillery. Under favorable auspices, might not the consequent gain of spirits be freely run into the "compounding shop," and yet the distiller account for every gallon for which he stands charged on the books under this style of arriving at the capacity of his distillery? At all events, no such temptation should be suffered to stand in the way of any set of men.

But again: The law holds each distillery, while in operation, to *at least* 80 per cent. of its registered capacity. That is the *minimum*, and any deficiency therein must be made good, by an assessment against the property or otherwise. But the theory of the statute is that the distiller is not to be let off with simply the eighty per cent., if he actually produces more spirits than that. He is bound to pay tax on every gallon he produces, even though he produce more than the registered capacity itself. Yet we are credibly informed that many officers, charged with the execution of the law, regard the eighty per cent. as the *maximum*, and if the distiller satisfies that, he is looked to for no more, even though he produce ten or twenty per cent. in excess of that. This is a plain and palpable violation of the law,—and of which no honest officer, desirous of doing his duty, could possibly be guilty.

We designed referring at length to the method of ascertaining the capacity of distilleries under this law, but our article has extended so far that we must leave it with a simple hint. We think the method pursued inadequate, no matter how honestly the work may be done. A feature which is the basis of the whole system of whisky taxation should stand itself on a broader foundation than the judgment of even the most skillful single expert or the most vigilant assessor. One survey by one or two men should not be final unless questioned; it should be, indeed, simply provisional, and the work of reviewing estimates and measurements should be kept up constantly, and that of rotating the surveyors should be inaugurated, to the end that errors or oversights may be detected and remedied, and the officers held to an intelligent scrutiny and rigid accountability. We feel certain we do not exaggerate when we say that the law owes more attention to this point than it has yet received, and that the foundations of the system should be laid with the utmost care, certainty and precision.

The remedies for such defects as have occurred to us, readily suggest themselves. Let the prohibition in reference to rectifying establishments be extended to every other kind of an establishment at which distilled spirits is sold or delivered in quantities above five or ten gallons at a time. Let the fermenting period be settled by express terms in the law. Let it be seen that the distiller is allowed only the actual contingent of loss that shall have occurred during distillation. And let the machinery for ascertaining the capacity of distilleries be ample, suitable and thorough, and surrounded with reasonable safeguards. With these, and such other changes as experience and observation shall recommend, and with an honest endeavor, all round, to execute the provisions of the statute, every dollar of the whisky tax can be collected.

The Union Pacific Railroad.

The report of Mr. J. L. WILLIAMS, Government Director of the Union Pacific Railroad, to the Secretary of the Interior, will be found on another page of the TIMES this morning. In July last Mr. WILLIAMS made a careful professional survey of the road so far as then completed, and his report of the result of his examination will be found very interesting. The great scheme of connecting the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans by a railroad extending across the continent, was intrusted to two enterprising companies —the Union Pacific, working westward from the Eastern terminus, and the Central working eastward from the Pacific slope. Both companies have worked with unusual energy, pushing forward, the one toward and the other over the Rocky Mountains, undeterred by the innumerable and unexpected obstacles which beset them on all sides. The prospect now is that by the 4th of July next these two companies will come together on the great Plains, and that thenceforth railroad communication across the continent will be complete. Mr. WILLIAMS states that the point at which they will thus meet is near the northern extremity of Salt Lake, a little west of Monument Point. From this junction a road leading northward to Oregon is projected.

According to this statement the length of road to be built by the Union Pacific Company is 1,110 miles. Of this 900 miles were completed at the time Mr. WILLIAMS made his survey. Upon the basis of the cost of building these 900 miles, Mr. WILLIAMS estimates that to complete the whole 1,110 miles of track the sum of $38,824,821 will be required, which gives $34,977 32 as the average cost per mile, leaving a good round profit to the contractors, who, by the way, are nearly all large stockholders in the road. The items which go to make up this grand total of expenditure include a line of telegraph the entire distance, preliminary surveys, rolling stock, and interest on the capital invested. The road, so far as laid, is not considered up to the proper standard for efficient work, and hence large sums for construction will need to be expended for some time after trains shall have traversed the entire distance. Mr. WILLIAMS, however, pronounces the work up to the average of new Eastern roads, and urges not only the necessity but the advantages of finishing it after it shall have been put into actual use. The subsidy granted the Company for completing these 1,110 miles of road will amount in all to $29,504,000, or an average of $26,580 per mile, for which United States bonds, bearing interest at six per cent. are issued. A sufficient amount of these bonds are retained in the hands of the Government to insure the completion of the road according to a high standard of engineering. Mr. WILLIAMS concludes his report by saying that when the road is fully completed it should be subjected to a higher rule of inspection than heretofore, and it will then "invite the through commerce between the two oceans, meet the great national objects in view, and secure safety, certainty and dispatch in its traffic."

MINOR TOPICS.

If the country is to be accounted "happy that has no history," then we suppose it must be considered a happy year which will give so little to history as 1868. And yet have we already forgotten the magnificent triumph of Republican principles in the election of GRANT as President of the United States? Have we forgotten the success of Liberalism in England with GLADSTONE and a reformed Parliament? Have we forgotten the Spanish revolution, which overthrew the old despotic dynasty of the Bourbons? Have we forgotten the arrival of BURLINGAME with the Chinese treaty which promises to open up the ancient Empire to modern ideas? Have we forgotten the overthrow of the Tycoon in Japan, and the establishment of the Mikado's power? Have we forgotten the earthquakes in South America and California? Have we forgotten the war of Brazil against Paraguay, the war of Russia against Turkestan, the war of our own Government against the Indians, the war of the Cuban Republicans against the Spaniards, the threatened war of Greece against Turkey? Have we forgotten the Kuklux? Have we ceased to remember that President JOHNSON barely escaped condemnation through impeachment in April last? Have we forgotten "Erie" and FISK, Jr., or the "whisky trials," or the election of HOFFMAN, or the election of OAKEY HALL? It seems, after all, that the year has had its notable and memorable events. We remember it kindly for the fact that during its existence the world has, on the whole, dealt quite kindly with itself. The cause of freedom has everywhere been advanced. Wars have been few and limited. The nations have been prosperous. Heaven has held the earthquakes and volcanoes in check. And in many respects there are reasons why we should be grateful and good. So farewell, Old Year! Good morning, 1869!

Notwithstanding the dullness in business during December, the receipts from customs at this port were $6,557,573, as against $5,448,244 in December, 1867, showing a gain of $1,109,229 during the month just closed.

None of the murderous assaults in this City has been more audacious and desperate than that which was made on a gentleman yesterday morning, while he was engaged in sweeping the snow from the areaway of his own house in Twelfth-street. Without provocation the assailant fell on him with a knife, stabbing and robbing him, while an accomplice stood close at hand; and, after disposing of his victim and his wallet, the murderer ran away. In daylight, in a very public street, in the heart of the City, this affair occurred. We are really getting into a dreadful condition in this City. Respectable people have lately begun to ask seriously, what can be done for the protection of life and person? The worst feature of the business is *the lack of anything like the administration of justice.* If the law were administered upon criminals, we should have fewer of these audacious and desperate crimes. But every day the criminal classes are getting a more complete control of courts and judges. *We do not believe that, all told, we have had less than one hundred cases of homicide in this City during the last year, and yet we have not had one case of capital punishment,*—we have not had an instance of legal execution. A proportion of the guilty have never been caught; a proportion of them have evaded trial; a proportion of them have escaped punishment, under one or another plea or pretext; a proportion have been convicted of lower degrees of the crime, and have got off with light penalty; but it is apparently impossible to have an enforcement of the law which prescribes the penalty of death for murder. *Capital punishment is practically abolished.* Under the impunity possessed by crime, it is no wonder that criminals run riot. The question now is, what means can be adopted for the protection of life and person in this City?

It appears that the prospect of seeing the proposed underground railroad from the City Hall to Harlem Bridge constructed or even commenced, for some time to come is by no means encouraging. The charter of the Company requires them to file bonds to the amount of $300,000 with the State Comptroller, and also to produce the most satisfactory evidence that three millions of dollars have been subscribed by responsible parties toward the capital stock of the Company by the first day of January, 1869, otherwise the charter becomes null and void. These conditions have not been complied with, nor are they likely to be soon, although the officers of the Company have made strenuous efforts to fulfill them. It is understood that an application will be made to the Legislature this Winter for an extension of time.

On the second page of this morning's TIMES is printed a full and accurate chronological table of the events of the past year. It has been prepared with great care, and will be found exceedingly useful for the purpose of reference.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, we observe, comes to the rescue of Mr. JAMES FISKE, Jr., in his controversy with Mr. BOWLES. Mr. PHILLIPS cares nothing for the liberty of the press, unless its exercise involves, in some way, the special interests which absorb his favor and attention. Of course, he pays not the slightest attention to the specific matter upon which Mr. BOWLES made comments that enlisted Mr. FISKE's coarse wrath; but he cannot forget Mr. BOWLES' comments on himself and his political action. "When we remember," he says, "the abuse and violence lavished by Mr. BOWLES, from his coward's castle, on every *true man*, for the last fifteen years, we think such an offender has nothing to complain of." The "true men" referred to are, of course, Mr. PHILLIPS and those who agree with him; and if Mr. BOWLES had been more abusive and insolent toward them than they have been toward everybody else, he could not very well expect anybody's sympathy. But we are not aware that this is the case; indeed, in the nature of things, it could not very well be. Mr. PHILLIPS is very emphatic and vehement in demanding tolerance for himself and those who agree with him; toward those who do not, his feelings are of a very different character. Mob law and brute force are very wrong weapons against him and his "true men;" but when used against men and journals that differ from him, the case is greatly altered.

Tunnels are a dreadful necessity of human progress. London, that focus of all civilization, is civilizing itself, in a great measure, off the face of the earth, having a great portion of its traveling population in the condition of that "wonderful people," the conies. Two hundred and fifty trains run daily under that clogged metropolis, carrying in the year about 25,000,000 of persons through the tunnels. Nearer home, Chicago has been making her Washington-street tunnel under the river, a passage over 1,600 feet long; and tunnels are projected for New-York City. A tunnel under the East River has many advocates, and it might answer if it could come up in Brooklyn as easily as it could go down on this side. But the incline there, against the ridge, would be either too steep for vehicles or go back as far as the City Hall to be practicable for them. A bridge that would oscillate a little in great hurricanes would be another formidable way of getting over the difficulty, but it seems to be a more feasible plan than the other.

The civilian Indian Agent, "Col." WYNKOOP, made a great ado because, as he said, Gen. CUSTER's late extirpation of BLACK KETTLE's savages dealt harshly with some innocent and friendly Indians. But Gen. HAZEN's report to Gen. SHERMAN looks at it in a different light. Since Gen. CUSTER's fight he says, "there is no difficulty in distinguishing the friendly and hostile bands." The fact of the business is, that the weak and watery policy of the Interior Department has held friends and foes alike in uncertain suspense; but the energetic introduction of the military element has had the very natural result of separating these hitherto indistinguishable parts of the Indian population, and has precipitated the evil-minded ones to their own place. This is another of the innumerable indications that the army will deal more successfully than the civil agents with the prominent troubles of the day.

In Prussia, as in all Germany, the word "dearness," applied to the necessities of life, must be compared with former prices in the same country; for a high price in Germany would be dog-cheap anywhere else. We are thus the better prepared to appreciate the liberality of the Prussian Government which, in view of the dearness of provisions in that paradise of the poor, is to raise the pay of its soldiers after the 1st of January, 1869, by the addition of three *pfennigs*—about six mills of United States coin—per day. Eighteen cents a month may not seem much of a "raise" to Americans, but in Prussia it may mean the difference between starving and living.

While the reckless expenditures and "jobs" of New-York City officials have grown so common that when mentioned they excite only a ripple of laughter among our citizens, the people of St. Louis are setting us a good example. After several informal meetings to consider the late extravagances of their municipal officers, a huge mass meeting has been held, of all parties, and a Municipal Reform Association organized. Their declared object is not the laudable but partial one undertaken by our Citizens' Association, of trying to keep watch of affairs and remedy them piecemeal as they can; but it is just what we ought to set about in earnest— "the reorganization of the City Government, regardless of political or personal considerations." When the tax-payers of New-York (who fill the City Treasury for the convenience of the representatives of the non-tax-payers) find time and will to start *that* reform, and literally *re-form* our City Government, then Democratic institutions will be freed from one of their greatest reproaches.

One of the best signs of progress we have noticed in Russia is the movement for a higher grade of female education. Some of the notable ladies of rank, such as the Countess YEFIMOVSKY, the Princesses E. GALITZIN and M. STCHERBOTOFF and others, have signed an appeal to the Press of St. Petersburg, to aid them in getting schools established in the University of Kalisch for instructing women in history, philology, natural science and medicine. Ladies of other towns are doing the same. This betokens an awakening.

The foundering of the steamer *Hibernia*, arising from the disabling of her propelling screw, is giving rise in England to a renewed agitation of the plan of hydraulic propulsion, so successfully tried in the Government steamer *Water Witch*. That gunboat was built expressly to test the feasibility of making a column of water do the work of a screw or paddle-wheel; and it is claimed that, while none of the disabling accidents to which screw-blades or wheel-paddles are liable would be probable, hardly even possible, in the case of the hydraulic propeller, if from any other cause the vessel so propelled should spring aleak, the machinery and pumps could easily be so adjusted as to make the water entering the hold useful for purposes of propulsion. Whether this kind of reasoning in a circle were really practical or not, their certainly does seem some probability in the point of safety from external injury. The world must move; and because the paddle and the screw are good it does not necessarily follow that they are the best.

Studio Receptions To-Morrow.

The monthly reception of the artists of Dodworth's Studio Building, in Fifth-avenue, will take place to-morrow afternoon, from 2 o'clock until 5.

The artists of the Tenth-street Studio Building will also hold their reception to-morrow at the same hours.

Note from Geo. H. Butler, Esq.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Dec. 31, 1868.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The respect which I have always entertained, and, I trust, always exhibited, for the name of Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX, will not permit me to quietly submit to the charge that I willfully *dragged* him into the Fisk-Bowles controversy. With every deference for the distinguished gentleman's opinion, I think Mr. BOWLES dragged him into it. Certainly, not an article hardly has appeared on the Bowles side which has not "dragged" in the name of the Vice-President, to the manifest advantage of Mr. BOWLES. If we could use it to the disadvantage of Mr. BOWLES, without discourtesy to the second officer of the nation, I think we were entitled to do so. If my mention of the Vice-President was "ungentlemanly," it was an accident of expression, and not intentional.

Very truly, your obedient servant,
GEORGE H. BUTLER.

Wendell Phillips on Fisk and Bowles.

From the Anti-Slavery Standard.

The New-York journals are wasting a great deal of excellent indignation on Mr. FISK, for the course he took in the matter of BOWLES, of the Springfield *Republican*. When we remember the abuse and insolence lavished by Mr. BOWLES, from his coward's castle, on every true man for the last fifteen years, we think such an offender has nothing to complain of. He has only been paid in his own coin. The combatants seem about equally matched though, to be sure, Mr. FISK, a new beginner, cannot expect fully to equal Mr. BOWLES, who is a veteran in this fine art.

If Mr. BOWLES had recalled GEORGE THOMSON's faithful dealing with him, when that gentleman and his friends were mobbed in Springfield seventeen years ago—and the scores of times since that he has done his utmost to poison the mind of Western Massachusetts against the best men in the State, he might have used his prison hours in profitable, if penitential, meditations—a much better employment than whimpering.

The Springfield *Republican*, like the Boston *Advertiser*, has belonged, in times past, to a class of journals noted for abusing those men whose personal unpopularity made it safe, and sometimes profitable, to abuse them. For once it has miscalculated.

W. P.

GEN. GRANT.

[illegible]ntial Influence of his Opinions—[illegible]robable Repeal of the Tenure-of-[illegible]ce Act—Why Members of Congress [illegible]ll Prefer to act with Rather than [illegible] Him—Grant at Work—[illegible]inet Talk.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 30, 1868.

[illegible] the influence of the new Administration [illegible] be judged by the influence of a few casual [illegible]rks on subjects of Governmental import, [illegible] Gen. GRANT has incidentally made within [illegible] last two weeks, then the prospects for the [illegible] are promising indeed. The few observa[illegible] this made, without intent to have them [illegible]e in the least of an official character, have, [illegible]heless, been received by the outside pub[illegible]h all the weight of official utterances, and [illegible] effect is precisely the same. As an illus[illegible] of the effect of this expression of views, it [illegible] be said that three weeks ago few people [illegible] be found here who believed that the [illegible]-of-Office act would be repealed. Within [illegible] the sentiment has very much [illegible]d. There are very few now who [illegible] believe it will be repealed. This [illegible]t because many have not thought [illegible] it would be best to repeal [illegible]ut because their belief only [illegible]ffective shape when reenforced by the po[illegible]l influence of Gen. GRANT's opinion. [illegible] people who think there is any likelihood of [illegible] conflict between the new President and Co[illegible]ss will do well to study closely one sim[illegible]solute fact, viz.: *the power of the Execu*[illegible] gentleman in high official position, who is a profound thinker on the affairs of Govern[illegible] remarked the other day, "If there is [illegible]g that impresses me when I visit Wash[illegible], and become cognizant of the influences [illegible] is the power of the President. If it has [illegible]ll this extraordinary and defensive legis[illegible] protect Congress against Mr. JOHNSON, [illegible]ll be Gen. GRANT's power with a major[illegible] Congress in his favor? To talk about a [illegible]' under such circumstances," continued [illegible] absurd." Nothing proves this more [illegible]y than the surprising response to Gen. [illegible] views on this subject, now finding ex[illegible] in all quarters. The recent unequivo[illegible] [illegible]essions of Gen. BUTLER, given at length [illegible]day's dispatches to the TIMES, fur[illegible]h volume to this current, and I am [illegible] that on the reassembling of Congress it [illegible]e still further reinforced by advocacy [illegible]arters where least expected. It is be[illegible] and with much reason, that the Senate, [illegible]sted this extraordinary power, will be [illegible] surrender it. But the considerations [illegible]fluence members of the House to vote [illegible] repeal, will certainly present themselves [illegible]rs with equal force. One of those con[illegible]ns will come in this shape to the minds of [illegible]: "Will it be best for me, as a Senator, [illegible] to have influence with the President, to [illegible] the repeal of this act as a mark of con[illegible] well as a matter of justice, or will it be [illegible] oppose the repeal, and thus make an [illegible] issue with him?" This may not be a [illegible]ty view to take of the subject, but if it is [illegible]ewed in that light by some Senators, [illegible]an nature in the Senate will undergo a [illegible]edy, and with some a very radical, [illegible]. Not that better and juster motives [illegible]ctuate many in their votes, but that in[illegible]ith a President who is in accord with Co[illegible] and the party, will be far more val[illegible]ndividual members than the posses[illegible] questionable power against him in the [illegible]. When men of such pronounced views [illegible]UTLER and Senator SUMNER, favor the [illegible] the Tenure-of-Office act, it indicates [illegible] they do from motives of confidence [illegible]tism, will certainly be done by others [illegible] further than the public good.

[illegible]quiet utterances of Gen. GRANT on pub[illegible]ics were made in casual conversation, and [illegible] his customary caution, and so far as I [illegible] were not intended to indicate posi[illegible]t might be his official utterances on [illegible] subjects. Yet such is the confidence in [illegible]sistent and practical workings of his [illegible] these incidental statements are re[illegible] more potential for the future than [illegible] the official pronunciamento of many [illegible]s of the past. No class will be more [illegible] by this reflection than those in quest of [illegible]. They will know that when once they [illegible]red Gen. GRANT's promise, they have a "[illegible]ng." The only difficulty to be encoun[illegible] be the same that exists in adopting [illegible]ated recipe for cooking a hare, "first [illegible]r hare."

[illegible]esident elect is off again to-day to [illegible] New Year's holiday in Philadelphia. [illegible] and the two younger children ac[illegible] him. Many people think him a re[illegible] man, and wonder if he does small [illegible] other people do them. He certainly [illegible] as other people *ought* to do them. [illegible]ence to this visit, he remarked to a [illegible] yesterday, speaking of his absence [illegible] just now, thus: "I have prom[illegible]ildren to take them to Philadelphia, and [illegible]cation with them now; if I wait until after [illegible]olidays their school will begin, and they [illegible]go." Now there is in this nothing but [illegible]most simplicity and privacy of rea[illegible] [illegible]pression, and in it is found the only [illegible] of his absence from this city on New [illegible] Day,—the imputation that he leaves for [illegible]pose of avoiding the necessity of a [illegible] upon Mr. JOHNSON being utterly un[illegible]. He probably would not make that call [illegible]e to be here.

[illegible]gh Gen. GRANT may seem to be vig[illegible]aged in employing his time in a man[illegible]ll be impossible after he shall have [illegible]sumed his new duties, yet I think that [illegible] one supposes he is not addressing him[illegible]iously and constantly to the work be[illegible]hey will find themselves mistaken. I [illegible] is already considering many practi[illegible]s of the civil service, and determining in [illegible] mind what shall be the basis of his [illegible] mind so practical as his, and so ac[illegible]o the discipline of speedy action, [illegible]st long with theories after its conclu[illegible]eached. Hence the public will doubt[illegible]fied, immediately upon his inaugu[illegible] not only a well-chosen Cabinet, but [illegible]lly matured and earnestly recom[illegible]easures, deemed essential to the [illegible] material reinvigoration of the several [illegible] of the Government.

[illegible] Cabinet, the talk outside is simply [illegible] nothing else. A member of Gen. [illegible], who is probably in a position to [illegible] a few days since, that he did not be[illegible]eneral had departed in a single in[illegible] the resolution expressed at Galena [illegible] the election, to wit: that no per[illegible]ever would be apprised of his decis[illegible]e made the formal announcement. [illegible], therefore, has a free field.

CIMON.

A [illegible] Whisky Ring—A Scheme to Raise the Tax.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

[illegible] information that a combination is [illegible] Congress to carry through an increase of [illegible] distilled spirits to $2, and that the basis of [illegible] spread out by purchases of whisky, [illegible] an interest powerful enough to push [illegible] through by a *coup de main* at the [illegible] be advocated on the ground of the [illegible] of private morals of temperance, of re[illegible] oppressed people from taxes on necessa[illegible] [illegible]tribution to the whisky ring, that [illegible] the revenue. Public justice, religion [illegible] and virtue are to be brought in [illegible] of corrupt legislation and accessory [illegible] in any great scheme of legislative corruption. This is not only to carry it against a majority of the Republican members, but to silence the Press of both parties on this scheme. And now the friends of the members of this new ring are being advised to put all the money they can raise into whisky, for that the $2 tax is a sure thing; and so the friends of members who are not in the ring will be advised, in order to secure their pressure on members; and so members will have friends who will generously offer them a share in an investment in whisky, and so the basis of action will be expanded and strengthened.

AFFAIRS IN CUBA.

Hopes of the Havanese—Raising the Black Flag—Affairs at Santiago de Cuba—Revolutionary Exploits—Threats Against the American Consul—Gen. Dulce's Programme.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Dec. 26, 1868.

The proximate arrival of Gen. DULCE, with his official wallet plethoric with liberties and concessions for the children of the Gem of the Antilles, is eagerly looked for by the Cubans, and eyes are strained anxiously to witness the first gleam of sunshine which is to break forth so suddenly and light up so brilliantly a political horizon murky with the gloom of the unjust and oppressive laws which have hitherto frowned upon it. Already eager hands are outstretched to grasp the golden fruit, and imagination revels in contemplating prospective enjoyment. In the midst of this general hilarity, however, would it not be well to inquire how much of it is real—how much affected? Are there no spasmodic attempts at cheerfulness—no ghastly welcomes through which the skeleton of the past peeps gloomily on the child of the future and progress? Are there no strange anomalies even in the party which has arrogated to itself the titles of free and progressive; whose mouths give utterance to doctrines which their actions belie; who cry liberty without seeming to understand its broad meaning; who shout progress and remain still while its swift current sweeps past them? The answer, painful but true, must be, there are. The first party, fearful of becoming engulfed in the great tidal wave of civilization, which, with giant strides, comes rolling onward, obliterating in its progress the old land-marks of superstition and ignorance, feebly pretends to welcome reforms that it cannot successfully oppose, and whose usefulness it insiduously attempts to deprecate. Under the specious cry of patriotism it would engender a complete forgetfulness of human rights, an obliviousness of human suffering, and an indifference, if not hostility to human progress. With reference to the "Glorious Banner of Castile" it would instill vigor and enthusiasm in the breasts of those who live under its shade and claim the protection afforded by its folds, and would have its followers forget that its refulgence has been obscured by the sombre clouds of Torquemada, the inquisition and the horrible persecution of the Jews. It would resuscitate the fragmentary glories of the past to the admiring gaze of beholders, and attempt to daze men with their brilliancy, intoxicating reason and stifling reflection. Vauntingly it points to the countries it has civilized and the Christianity it has bestowed. True, its galleons of old went out ballasted with civilization and religion (?) and returned laden with the spoils and treasure obtained by the torture of the natives; it bestowed on them the civilization of freebooters and the religion of a licentious priesthood. It would inspire terror of liberty and free institutions by drawing parallels between what they are pleased to call the failure of the United States Government and the evident success of their own, whose history is written in blood and rapine, to whose statutes civil and religious liberty have been strangers, up to the recent formation of the only free Government Spain has ever enjoyed. This party has assumed the name of Conservative, and these are, doubtless, the "glories" which it wishes to conserve. Their ill-concealed hatred of the order of things recently established in Spain, becomes more and more apparent at every fresh outbreak that occurs in the Peninsula. It regards universal suffrage as the acme of political woes; free discussion as an evil to be dreaded and carefully guarded against, and a Press, untrammeled by tyrannical restrictions, as the culminating point of political insanity. Ideas like those proclaimed by JEFFERSON in which he gives utterance to the sentiment that "error ceases to be dangerous when reason is left free to combat it," are considered by them as some horrible propaganda not at all to be tolerated. The principles and ideas above enumerated constituting the political faith of the Cuban Conservative Party, it is hardly to be wondered that they should view with alarm all innovations on their cherished system of a past age, and the rags and tatters of old feudalism, with which it is yet adorned, before which they throw themselves in all the ecstacies of which adoration is capable, and scarcely to be expected that they should become the mouthpieces and champions of the new era.

What, however, shall be said of the other party, formed of disciples of the most advanced ideas and most liberal principles, the professed champions of liberty and progress, who look forward with eagerness to the coming blessings; to the time when military commissions for the trial of civil and political offences will be numbered among the things of the past, and trial by jury assume the place usurped heretofore by courts-martial and individual military magnates; when amid free discussion reason will hold court and argument decide upon the merits of proposed measures of public welfare; when the masses will exercise the right of franchise, and their voice be heard on all questions affecting the general, national and local interests; when their votes shall favor or condemn the expenditures of the public wealth, contributed by them in the form of taxes; in a word, when the Cuban *ilíteros* and *vegueros* shall emerge into the broad daylight of political freedom, snapping the bonds of the old Cuban feudalism, now so irksome, and never again to be united? What programme have they inscribed upon their banner concerning the political and social questions now agitating the island, from the "centre to the sea?" Do they recognize, with GRANT, that "the principles of human liberty are the only true foundations of human government," irrespective of color or nationality? Have they declared open war against the feudal system of land tenure in Cuba and condemned it as immoral and degrading? As yet they have done none of these things; as yet no well-defined policy on the great questions of the day is theirs. They would made compromises with slavery; they would remain quiescent in that which pertains to the political raising up and social regeneration of their poorer and more unfortunate fellows, and leave them wallowing in ignorance and gross superstition to work out their own salvation as best they may, and then, after the result was accomplished, claim the honor of the victory and hold themselves up to the delighted gaze of an admiring world as the social and political regenerators of the Island of Cuba, of whose population *eighty-five per cent.* can neither read nor write. What a satire on the Progressive Liberal Party of Cuba! What a field for their social apostles to work in! What a shame for the blatant leaders of a progress which their acts prove they do not understand!

SUMMARY OF REVOLUTIONARY INTELLIGENCE.

The latest advices from the revolutionary districts are comprised in the following summary: Information having been received by the Spanish commander at Gibara that a force of some 800 insurrectionists had taken up a position on the main road from Gibara to Holguin, in front of the sugar estate Chaman, he ordered a column of troops, composed of infantry and cavalry, and two pieces of artillery, to attack the front of the enemy's position, and he sent another column to take up an ambuscaded position on the Gibara River for the purpose of cutting off the retreat of the insurgents. The necessary disposition having been completed, the first column commenced the attack by a couple of discharges from the two howitzers, and, charging at once with the point of the bayonet, succeeded in dislodging the rebels, who retreated in great disorder in the direction of the Gibara River, where they were received by the troops in ambush with close discharges of musketry, and compelled to precipitate themselves into the river, crying, "Quarter! quarter!" without, however, being able to save themselves from the certain destruction which awaited them. Not a single man of the whole party escaped.

Between Holguin, held by a Spanish garrison, and Gibara, there is a rebel army of upward of 2,500 men, and the whole district of Holguin, comparatively speaking, is under their control.

At Manzanillo, the state of affairs has undergone very little change since I last wrote. The garrison holding the town still remains on the defensive, but the place is yet besieged, though apparently not [illegible] by a large force of revolutionists. A [illegible] of the town, between [illegible] troops, consisting of ninety men with a mountain howitzer, and a small portion of cavalry, and a force of 1,000 rebels. The Spaniards were surrounded, and an attempt was made by the rebels to capture the piece of artillery, but the troops succeeded in maintaining possession of it, cutting their way out, causing a loss to the rebels of eleven killed, and capturing two prisoners, one of whom was wounded. Strange to relate, they only suffered a loss themselves of one officer, and one man slightly wounded. The two prisoners captured were tried by court-martial and condemned to death, the sentence being carried into immediate execution on one of them. The other has been reserved to die of his wound, which is mortal, in obedience, as the account states, to the dictates of humanity. A Spaniard, who effected his escape from the rebels at Bayamo, and had arrived in Manzanillo, describes the situation in the revolutionary stronghold as anything but flattering for the rebels. He stated that there existed a great scarcity of provisions, meat and vegetables being brought from a distance of twelve or fifteen miles to supply the wants of the inhabitants, as everything in the way of provisions in the immediate vicinity had been exhausted by the rebel forces. A great number of women had taken refuge in Bayamo, and were being furnished with rations by the rebel authorities. The rebel forces that suffered defeat in front of Manzanillo had arrived and been ordered back immediately, with many sarcastic allusions to the bravery displayed by them. A Major and Captain of the Spanish force that surrendered Bayamo were shot by the insurgents for refusing to sign the articles of capitulation. Another Spanish Major, MEMIAVILLA, captured on the Bayamo road when going to take command of the City of Bayamo, was held a prisoner, handcuffed and leg ironed, and the soldiers composing the garrison were being employed by the rebels in detached parties on the earthworks and fortifications, and as street scavengers, presided over by the most abject of society.

The main body of the rebel forces is said to be concentrated in the triangle formed by Tunas, Holguin and Manzanillo, and it is expected that in this neighborhood the first battle of any consequence will take place.

THE BLACK FLAG.

The accounts received, both through governmental and revolutionary sources, agree in stating that the fighting had assumed a character totally at variance with all the received principles in the code of civilized warfare. The execution, by the rebels, of two Spanish officials, at Bayamo, and a like act on the part of the Spanish commander, at Manzanillo, prove beyond the shadow of a doubt that the system has been fairly inaugurated. The revolutionary party charge the Spaniards with committing numerous cruelties, and even the killing of defenceless old men and estate operatives, whose only crime has been their presence in the districts held under revolutionary sway. The Spaniards, on the other hand, accuse the rebels of being guilty of the commission of all the crimes contained in the criminal calendar. According to the Government statements, rape, arson and murder are the main objects of the revolution, and liberty and independence altogether minor considerations. Charges of this kind should always be received with caution, as a great many of them are engendered by the animosity entertained against one another by both parties, and the wish to hold each other up to the execration of civilized people. There, however, appears to be some truth in the charges made by the Cubans against the governmental party, as the following incident of the late engagement at the sugar estate "Trapiche," translated *verbatim* from a relation contained in the *Diario de la Marina*, of the 21st inst., will show.

"Postmaster FAUSTINO CUERRO ARANGO distinguished himself very much while a prisoner in the hands of the enemy, as he rejected all solicitations made to him by the rebels to join the bad cause which they were defending, and replied that he would prefer death first. At 10 o'clock, on the morning of the day on which the insurrectionists were defeated, he was to have been shot, but by extreme good fortune he was rescued a few hours before, although even then his escape was miraculous, as the soldiers, not knowing him, fired several shots at him, even after being under the protection of Señor SANCHEZ LAMELA and in close proximity to him. Before this several bayonet thrusts were made at him, which he was able to avoid with the aid of a door, behind which he took shelter."

Another account which appeared in the *Prensa* states: "That, so blinded with rage had the soldiery become, it became necessary for the Lieutenant-Governor to place his military cap on the head of the postmaster, to save him from their fury." In the attack on Cobre, when the Spanish forces entered the town, two unfortunate non-combatants had taken refuge in the chapel under an altar of the Virgin Mary, in order to escape the fury of friend and foe alike; they were found, however, by the Spanish soldiery, and bayonetted on the spot in the sanctuary they had chosen. Acts like those cited above, be they committed by or whom they may, are a disgrace to the civilization of the age.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

An English correspondent, writing from Santiago de Cuba, thus describes a *retreta* which recently took place in that city, and the uproarious scenes which followed:

"The evening was fine, the band of the Cuba regiment was present, and the Catalans mustered in great force, many in the volunteer uniforms, with their bayonets at their sides. Nine o'clock arrived, the few ladies who were presented cleared out one by one, and by 10 there was not one in the square. At 10 o'clock the usual gay Cuban dance, with which they finish up, was played, and the band marched round into the street in front of the Palace, and the 'Himus de Riego' was played, the band moved off, and a few feeble *vivas*, and everything was quiet, when from a side street issued forth the irrepressible volunteer cavalry, and passed in front of the palace, yelling out '*Viva España!*' and making a disgraceful uproar. At once a scene of the greatest confusion occurred. The negroes, who had mustered very strongly in the vicinity of the square, took to their heels, yelling '*Viva*.' The people in the square also shouted, and the valiant cavalry volunteers charged into the square to drive out the people. The confusion was tremendous, cavalry flourishing their sabres, infantry volunteers fixing bayonets, negroes running, doors slamming, and everybody talking at once. Fortunately, by the energetic conduct of some army officers, order was restored without any accidents, but the volunteers in general, and the cavalry in particular, are the laughing-stock of the town, since none of these Catalan heroes who so distinguished themselves, charging on unarmed and peaceable citizens, have ever thought of offering their services to the Government to go out from Cuba to fight the insurgents, and in the present instance were actually the promoters of the whole riot which they rushed to put down with such alacrity."

REVOLUTIONARY EXPLOITS.

The correspondent referred to above in speaking of the situation and prospects around Santiago de Cuba says:

"The insurrection is all over (what a relief it would be to foreign vessels, if I were able to pause here, but unfortunately for them, I haven't finished the sentence yet!)—all over the eastern department of the island. The rebels are 'loafing' around our town in every direction. Their numbers have greatly increased, but their object is not very clearly understood. Some persons think the insurgents meditate an attack upon the town as soon as their forces are suitably concentrated. If this be their intention, they had better carry it out without delay, before the expected reinforcement from Spain arrives. At present they have directed all their energies in consuming the provisions at the country stores; destroying property and inconveniencing our peaceful inhabitants. Their chief exploits have been the destruction of the railway lines, the burning of two railway bridges near St. Jago, and the cutting off of the aqueduct which supplies our town with water. They have certainly done very little toward the cause of liberty and the progress of the country by these mischievous acts. They have only succeeded in putting their countrymen to great inconvenience and impoverishing the needy."

THE AMERICAN CONSUL THREATENED.

Some time ago a party of twelve armed men were arrested at San Christobal, and among them was a Mr. SANTA ROSA. They were attempting to inaugurate a revolution, and were brought by the Spanish authorities to Havana, where they are held in prison as rebels against the Government. There is nothing informal in their arrest, but one Mr. H. P. REYNAUD, in New-York, does not happen to think so, and has telegraphed to the American Consul that the Spanish authorities were ill-treating his friend, Mr. SANTA ROSA, and informs him that should said Mr. SANTA ROSA depart this life suddenly, he (REYNAUD) will hold him (the American Consul) responsible for his friend's demise. Mr. SANTA ROSA has lost all rights of citizenship in the United States by embarking in a movement contrary to the express orders of his Government. All that Mr. SANTA ROSA can claim, and which he undoubtedly has the right to demand, is that he be accorded a fair trial, and that no injustice is done him while imprisoned. I do not suppose that a worse fate will be meted out to Mr. SANTA ROSA than to the rest of his comrades in arms, who thus far have not been poisoned, but have been tried by a military commission and condemned to three years' penal servitude.

REPORTED LANDING OF FILLIBUSTERS.

The brig *Sir Robert Peel* is reported to have landed 200 men with arms and munitions of war, from New-Orleans, at Santa Teresa, Cochino Bay, in the district of Qapata. This bay has enjoyed considerable notoriety heretofore as being the point at which slavers formerly ran in and disembarked their living cargoes with considerable impunity, owing to the fact that the country is very sparsely populated in that section, and eminently favorable, from its position, to similar enterprises. As if to corroborate the statement of the landing effected, a revolution is reported to have installed itself in Jaquey Grande, a town situated in the centre of the Qapata district, and in close proximity to the southern terminus of the Cardenas Railroad. It is distant from Cardenas by rail some forty miles, and from Havana between ninety and one hundred, and is a town of very little importance as far as population is concerned, although its possession by the insurgents will, from its locality, prove considerable of a thorn in the side of the Government party.

SUPPRESSION OF NEWSPAPERS.

The Cuban Government has prohibited the circulation in the island, of the *Voz del Siglo*, a newspaper representing the interests of the Cuban Radical Party, edited by NICOLAS AZCARATE, and published in Madrid. The last number of the *Cronista*, from New-York, was also prevented from circulating here on account of an obnoxious article it contained, and the Press generally is subject to the most rigorous censorship. The *Pais* newspaper, frequently referred to in my former letters, has suspended its further publication. In its valedictory to its subscribers it says: "Circumstances well known to all, and causes entirely foreign to our wishes, oblige us to suspend, for the present, the publication of this journal. Not being permitted yet to treat with ample liberty the questions which we consider most important and vital for the country, rather than vegetate in the impotency to which we have been reduced, we prefer to maintain the most absolute silence." The *Prensa*, in commenting on the above, says: "We believe that ample liberty to treat of every class of questions is a thing met with in very few countries, and never in those in which exist men in arms and men conspiring to overthrow the constituted Government, and deliver over to foreigners a part of its territory." I will not extend these extracts further, as the whole gist of the articles is contained in the above two paragraphs.

GEN. DULCE EXPLAINS.

Mr. FELIX BONA, the Madrid correspondent of the *Pais*, wrote to Gen. DULCE, stating that as he had become aware that he (the General) was authorized by the Provisional Government to grant certain liberties and concessions to the Cubans, he would like to be informed what they were, so as to be able to communicate them in advance, for the benefit of the readers of the *Pais* in particular and Cubans generally. Gen. DULCE replied that it was true he was clothed with ample powers, and was taking out concessions and *certain* (?) liberties to the Cubans, but that these concessions and liberties will only be granted when the insurrectionists laid down their arms and peace was thoroughly restored.

QUASIMODO.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Official Report of the Cost of Constructing the Road.

In the annual report of the Secretary of the Interior, reference was made to an estimate of the actual cost of constructing this work, submitted to him by JESSE L. WILLIAMS, one of the Government directors. That report, with others in regard to the road, has been submitted to the House and ordered to be printed. It is as follows:

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Nov. 14, 1868.

SIR: The near approach to the meeting of the two Pacific Railroad Companies, with their respective lines of track, thus opening railroad traffic across the Continent, gives importance to every fact bearing upon the success of this great national work. The manner of its construction, the degree of its completeness, and the probable cost as built, are believed to be points of special interest with the department at this time.

Hitherto much uncertainty has existed as to the cost of a railroad crossing the western half of the Continent. The topographical surveys made by order of Congress in 1854, could, in one season, but partially develop this vast unoccupied region. Its adaptation for railroad construction, and the possibility of avoiding the rugged mountain districts, by favorable east and west valleys, could be determined with certainty only by the definite final location. From the progress made in construction, the cost can now be estimated with sufficient certainty for any purposes of the Department.

Having, as a member of the Locating Committee, passed over the line adopted, and having taken some notes during the careful professional examination of the entire work to Salt Lake in July last, under your instructions, it seems proper, under the thirteenth section of the amendatory act, to report any facts obtained, throwing light upon this subject. This statement, as far as it bears upon the cost, may furnish the same information, but in different form, with that sought through the Government directors by your letter of the 7th of October last.

It now seems probable that, in the division of the work between the two Companies, this Company will build to some point near the northern extreme of Salt Lake. Assuming the place of meeting to be a little west of Monument Point, supposed to be the best point for the junction of the projected Oregon branch, the total length of the line built by the Union Pacific Company will be about 1,110 miles.

The cost of the road, as shown on the books of the Railroad Company, is, of course, equivalent to the contract price per mile, which, for the first 900 miles, has heretofore been reported.*

But the actual cost to the contracting Company, understood to be an association embracing most of the larger stockholders in the Railroad Company, is shown only by their private books, of which the Government directors have no knowledge. In the present unfinished state of the work, even a full statement of the expenditure to date by the contracting Company, would throw little light upon the cost of the entire line. On this point a more satisfactory view can now be presented by an approximate estimate from the most accurate data available. A summary of such estimate for 1,110 miles I here submit. It does not include the whole cost as the road should be completed, but as heretofore built and accepted by the Commissioners.

ESTIMATE.

Grading and bridging 1,110 miles, including trestle bridging; also, How truss bridges, and stone culverts, so far as built or commenced	$10,361,472
Iron rail for 1,110 miles, delivered on the west side of the river at Omaha, including six per cent. of length in sidings	10,373,832
Spikes, chairs, fish plates, switches, &c., delivered at Omaha, for the same length of road	1,018,923
Transportation of iron rails, chairs, spikes, &c., from Omaha to the track-laying party, averaging near 550 miles, including hauling out ties from Omaha, Laramie and other points of delivery, with other miscellaneous transportation	3,328,000
Cross ties for 1,110 miles, with sidings as above, delivered at Omaha, Laramie and other points of distribution, about three millions in all, of which, probably, 1,850,000 are mountain pine, 150,000 cedar, 250,000 hard wood, (not oak,) and 800,000 cotton wood	2,942,500
Track-laying 1,110 miles, including sidings, as per contract, including probable allowance for delays	1,160,000
Equipment on 1,110 miles, including rolling stock, shops, stations, &c., estimated at same rate per mile, as on first 710 miles	6,438,000
Add cost of preliminary surveys, and final location, from 1863 to 1868 inclusive, not including land and town site surveys, probably about	750,000
Add also for engineering and contingencies in construction, general expenses, interest on capital advanced at commencement of the work say	2,000,000
Telegraph line 1,110 miles, as it is being built	388,000
Total	$38,824,821
Average per mile	34,977 32
Average per mile for 1,110 miles of track superstructure included, and a fair proportion of the allowances for contingencies	37,000

The prices affixed are considered a liberal allowance for what has been actually paid to the sub-contractors, and for materials purchased, not covering the second profit, which, of course, is due to the intervening contracting Company.

In this statement of cost, the bridging, equipment and general finish, as I found these items up to August last, on the first 710 miles, including shops and station buildings then commenced, is taken as a basis for the whole line. All permanent bridges and stone culverts since substituted in place of trestlework, together with the truss bridges proposed on the Weber River, are also included.

The degree of confidence to which an estimate of such magnitude is entitled can be better determined by stating its elements. The main items, such as iron, ties, track-laying, &c., being matters of public contract and purchase, can vary but little. These constitute nearly half the whole estimate. The items less certain are the grading, bridging, trestle-work, equipment and general contingencies. Of the sufficiency of these, every practical engineer acquainted with the route will form his own opinion. As respects the grading and trestlework, the engineers who made the final location could, from their notes, make a more accurate estimate. The difference, however, could not materially change the general comparison between the actual outlay and the means provided.

In the settlement between the Board and the contractors for the first 248 miles, reaching to the 100th meridian, made in December, 1866, the cost of iron rails delivered at Omaha, was found to be near $138 per ton. This is taken as a basis for the first 440 miles, most of which was burdened with the large cost of Missouri River navigation. Rails for the last 670 miles have been and are being delivered at Chicago under public contracts, as I understand, at an average of $83 to $85 per ton. They are estimated at $85. Adding railroad freight to the Missouri at two cents per ton per mile, with $2 50 per ton for transferring across the river, gives, for this very large item, a reliable standard of $97 50 per ton at Omaha. Hauling out iron and other materials to end of track is placed at two and a half cents per ton of 2,000 pounds per mile.

As respects the grading, the two heaviest sections on the work have been carried into the statement as the estimate of the locating engineers as reported to the Company. In all there are nine or ten short sections of heavy grading, west of and including the expensive parts of the Black Hill Range, amounting to 45 to 50 miles. In most cases this is estimated, not from the engineer's notes, but by comparison with other similar works. Intermediate between these points of heavy work, which embrace most of the rock excavation, the grading is generally of the ordinary character, corresponding in amount of material moved, with the cheaper roads in the States further east. The very favorable formation in the Platte and Lodge Pole valleys is well known. These divisions are estimated by the mile in comparison with other similar work. The earth on the entire line is generally light, and cheaply removed, which in part offsets the extra cost of supplies.

The undersigned recognizes the various and necessarily large expenses of a general and contingent character incurred in conducting an enterprise of such magnitude. For this the allowance of two millions would seem to be adequate.

For 1,110 miles of the road the cash value of the Government bonds and the Company's first mortgage bonds, for which this subsidy forms the basis, may be estimated as follows:

United States bonds from Omaha to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, Black Hill Range, as fixed by the President, 526 miles, at $16,000	$8,416,000
United States bonds thence for 150 miles, at $48,000	7,200,000
United States bonds for the remainder of 1,110 miles, being 434 miles, at $32,000	13,888,000
Total United States bonds bearing 6 per cent. in currency	$29,504,000
Average per mile	26,580

The Company, as the road progresses, issues its own first mortgage bonds to the same amount. These six per cent. thirty-year bonds, principal and interest payable in coin, and are a prior lien to that of the Government.

Estimating the Government bonds at par, and the Company's first mortgage bonds at 92 per cent. over all expense of agencies and commissions, the total cash proceeds amount to $56,647,680, averaging per mile, $51,034.

The lands granted by Congress, whatever may be their value, not, in my judgment, very large, is a further bestowment from the Government.

The gentlemen composing the contracting company, whose enterprise and experience so rapidly build the road, merit large compensation. And it is gratifying to find from the foregoing estimates, that between the necessary outlay and the means provided by law, there is very ample margin for profit after retaining in the hands of the Government, to be expended by the Company on the road, a liberal proportion of the unpaid subsidy, sufficient to complete and equip the work according to the standard of the law. If finished in this manner, under a higher rule of inspection than heretofore, the work will invite the through commerce between the two oceans, meet the great national objects in view, and secure safety, certainty and dispatch in its traffic.

The idea of bringing the road in its equipment, appointments and permanent finish to the proper standard of an efficient work, by continuing the construction after opening for traffic, is by no means new. The first object in railroad construction is, very properly, to lay the rails, even on an incomplete roadway if necessary, so as to transport stone, ballast and other materials with which the road, its shops, &c., are enlarged and completed. Railroad managers of experience well know the necessarily large increase of the construction account during the first few years, by work properly belonging to the original construction. There is nothing in the circumstances attending the Pacific Railroad to make it an exception, but much to enforce the general rule. If diverse views exist on this point, the difference can only relate to the source from which the completion and equipment fund shall be drawn. Not only the public interest, but the value of the securities of the road will be enhanced by putting into the work a further portion of the subsidy rather than in burdening the future income with these unavoidable expenditures.

The delay in presenting these estimates beyond the time promised has occurred, mainly, from the necessity of awaiting a personal inspection of the profile beyond the Wahsatch Range, the final location of which division was but recently completed.

Respectfully submitted. J. L. WILLIAMS,
Government Director U. P. R. R.
Hon. O. H. BROWNING, Secretary of the Interior.

* Whether the last 200 miles has been let to the same contracting company, or is being built directly by the Railroad Company, I am not informed.

† No account is taken of interest paid by the Company upon their first mortgage bonds, on the one hand, nor of their receipts from net earnings of the road on the other hand.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

Final Session of the Board of Aldermen for 1868.

The Board of Aldermen met at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, Mr. COMAN in the chair.

Donations of $10,000 were made to the Ladies' Union Home and School, and of $5,000 to the New-York Dispensary.

Resolutions to pave portions of the following streets and avenues with Belgian pavement were concurred in: Ninth, Forty-fifth, One Hundred and Tenth, Forty-fourth and Eighty-sixth streets, and Lexington-avenue.

The ordinance from the other Board subscribing $1,500,000 to the capital of the New-York Bridge Company was taken up and concurred in.

Mr. MCQUADE made most persistent effort to have adopted the resolution giving Mr. JAMES KING $300 for digging a well in Eighty-fifth-street. The resolution has been before the Board for the last two years. It was finally concurred in.

A resolution was adopted to have a set of complimentary resolutions to *President Coman* framed and engrossed.

The usual resolutions of thanks to the President, Clerk, &c., were adopted. Committees were appointed to wait on the Mayor and Board of Councilmen, and on their return at 12:15 P. M., the Board adjourned *sine die*.

Board of Councilmen.

This Board met at noon yesterday, the President in the chair.

The following resolutions were concurred in: To pay the Clerk of the Common Council and the Clerk of the Board of Councilmen $1,000 each for preparing for publication the minutes of the two Boards; to appoint an Engrossing Clerk to the Board of Aldermen at the same salary the second assistant clerk now receives; to donate $25,000 to the Home of the Good Shepherd; and $5,000 to the Ladies' Union Aid Society.

The following resolution was then read:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Jeremiah O'Brien, William Piggott, James A. Monaghan, George W. Ivans, Thomas Canary, John Hampson, John Mack, William Lamb, Joseph Hoffman, Jr., Juliet Odell, Edward Welch, George H. Heinrich, Michael Fay, Edward Brooks, James Thompson, Florence Scannel, Bernard K. Murphy, John O'Brien, James Cunningham, Bernard Galligan, John Reynolds, Charles Fatner, and Henry C. Perley, each, for the sum of $360, the same being to reimburse their expenses incurred in contesting their seats as members of the Board of Councilmen for the year 1868, and charge the same to any unexpended account.

Messrs. STACOM and HART expressed the hope that the resolution would be adopted. The claim, they said, was a perfectly just one, and the money would be used to pay counsel fees and other expenses.

Mr. GIBNEY said unless his memory was at fault the counsel fees in the case had been paid already by the City, $11,000 having been inserted in the tax levy for that purpose.

The resolution was concurred in by a vote of 22 to 4.

The Board shortly afterward adjourned to noon on Saturday.

Presentation.

Immediately after the adjournment of the Board of Aldermen, President COMAN and the Clerk, Mr. JOSEPH SHANNON, were requested to step into the Committee Room of the Board, where the Clerk of the Board of Aldermen presented Mr. COMAN with a costly diamond cluster pin, and Mr. SHANNON with a merschaum pipe, manufactured for the Emperor of the French by KALDENBERG & SON, but which was not completed in time to fill the order.

The City and County Government for 1869.

At noon on Monday next the new Mayor, with the Boards of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen, will take possession of their various offices. The two Boards will immediately proceed to organize, by the election of presiding officers and clerks, after which the Mayor's annual message will be presented and read.

It is understood that Mayor HALL will make no changes in the clerical force of his Department. Col. JOLINE, Major HART, Marshal TAPPAN and Mr. GEO. M. WARTON, Chief of the Permit Bureau, with their various subordinates, will be found, as heretofore, at their posts, and the business of the office will be conducted in precisely the same manner as heretofore.

In the Board of Aldermen there will be no change, all the members holding over for another year. Mr. THOMAS COMAN will, no doubt, be reelected President of the Board, and Mr. JOSEPH SHANNON, Clerk. The Assistant Clerks, Messenger, &c., will also, there is little doubt, be reappointed.

The present Board of Councilmen will cease to exist at noon on Monday next. They will be succeeded by the Board of Assistant Aldermen, comprising twenty-one members. Mr. JAMES MONAGHAN, presiding officer of the present Board of Councilmen, will, it is said, be elected President of the new Board, and Mr. WM. MOLONEY will be appointed its chief clerk.

The Board of Supervisors being a continuous body, it is entirely optional with them whether they reorganize or not. If they do so Mr. ROCHE will be reelected President, and the clerical force will remain unchanged. The two newly elected members of the Board are, Mr. WM. M. TWEED, (Democrat,) reelected, and Mr. ISAAC J. OLIVER, (Republican.)

In the Street Department and Comptroller's office no changes are announced as likely to take place.

Mr. MICHAEL CONNOLLY will take possession of the Register's office on Monday, but will make no changes in the clerical force at present.

Zeta Psi Fraternity.

The twenty-first annual Convention of the Zeta Psi Fraternity assembled at the Cooper Institute on Dec. 30, closing yesterday afternoon. The Fraternity numbers nearly 2,000 members, and has Chapters in fifteen of the leading institutions of learning in the country. Delegates were present from all parts of the United States, and many prominent members of the brotherhood, residing in this and neighboring cities, were present and took part in the deliberations. The morning and afternoon sessions of Wednesday were devoted to secret deliberations touching the welfare of the order, and the adoption of measures for the government of the subordinate chapters. The delegates all reported the societies they represented as in a flourishing condition and with bright prospects for the future. New chapters had been instituted since the last annual meeting, and petitions for charters were presented from students of several colleges where no chapters now exist. A chapter was granted to Cornell University. The Fraternity has during the year, published an elegant catalogue of all who have been members since the fraternity was established, and a small book of poems, written by members and friends of the society. On Wednesday evening the delegates and members sat down to a sumptuous banquet, to which however, none but Zeta Psis were admitted. After full justice had been done the viands set before them, the gentlemen were called to order and a short secret session held. After this an hour was spent in reviving the memory of college days by singing again the old songs, rehearsing the scenes and incidents of student life and cracking the old jokes. A short address was delivered by Rev. W. H. COOK, of St. John's Church, on "The Strength of Union." Hon. Mr. SUMNER, of Bridgeport, Conn., recited a brief composition on "Circles."

The Convention reassembled yesterday at 10 A. M., and completed its deliberations. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: HENRY T. THOMAS, Chicago; JOSEPH H. CAMPBELL, Ironton, Ohio; W. S. KIRKPATRICK, Easton, Penn.; WALTER H. MOORE, New-York; R. W. DUNN, Waterville, Me.; C. STOCKTON, Halsted, N. Y.

The Convention was stated to be one of the largest and most important ever held by the fraternity, and was adjourned, "after the most ancient order," to meet with the Xi Chapter at Ann Arbor, Mich., on the first Wednesday after Christmas next.

THE TIEMAN MURDER.

Inquest in the Case by Coroner Schirmer—Evidence of the Witnesses—The Accused Held for the Action of the Grand Jury.

Coroner SCHIRMER yesterday held an inquest, at Bellevue Hospital, on the remains of PATRICK TIEMAN, the man who was stabbed through the heart by GEO. GROENING on Tuesday night, in Tenth-avenue, near Forty-first-street, as already narrated in these columns. The following is an abstract of the more important portions of the evidence elicited:

Ellen Larkin, of No. 490 Tenth-avenue, testified: I keep a liquor store at the above number; between five and six o'clock P. M., on the 29th inst., while Jacob McCray, a truckman, was lowering some barrels of ale into my cellar, the prisoner came along and asked if he could assist; he then helped the carman in dropping the ale into the cellar, and then came into the store and asked for a glass of liquor for his trouble; I gave him a glass and he stood in the store peaceably; there was no one in the store but him and me at that time; Mr. Tieman, the deceased, came in and sat down behind the stove; the prisoner stood with his back to the counter, and the truckman also came in; the deceased got up and began sparring with the truckman; a minute or so after the truckman came up to the counter and had a drink with a friend; while they were drinking the prisoner stood at the bar and also asked for a drink, which I refused; he then left peaceably; just before this I had ordered the deceased to leave the place, and he went quietly out; I know nothing more of the matter; I cannot say whether the deceased was intoxicated or not; I did not see him after I ordered him out; to the best of my knowledge the prisoner left the store ten or fifteen minutes after the deceased left.

Michael E. Larkin, son of the previous witness, testified: Shortly after five P. M. on the 29th inst. the prisoner assisted me in hoisting some empty barrels from the cellar, and then assisted the carman and truckman; he then went inside and my mother gave him a drink; I was signing the book for the ale man when the prisoner stood at the bar; the deceased had come in a few minutes before; I overheard the prisoner and deceased have words together concerning the time they were locked up together at the Jefferson Market Prison; the prisoner became angry and muttered something I did not understand; the deceased then began to spar with the prisoner, and struck him on the left breast; the prisoner drew a rule from his pocket and said, "I give it you;" I then heard deceased say that if the prisoner drew a knife he would "knock him kicking;" my mother then ordered him out, and he replied, "All right, Mrs. Larkin," and went out; ten minutes after that the prisoner went out also, and I heard of Tieman being stabbed soon after.

Michael Casey, of No. 506 Tenth-avenue, and a laborer, testified: I have known deceased fourteen or fifteen years; I came from my house about ten minutes past five P. M., on the 29th inst, and walked toward Mrs. Larkin's corner; I saw the prisoner and a truckman loading empty barrels; I followed them into the saloon, and heard deceased ask the prisoner if he had a knife; the latter said, no, it was a rule; as I went out I heard Mrs. Larkin order the deceased out, and in a few minutes I saw him on the sidewalk, and, ten or fifteen minutes after, the prisoner came out also and passed down the avenue; the deceased followed them, and I saw them clinch; I opened the door and told Mrs. Larkin that the men were fighting; when I turned round, both had disappeared; I then heard that Tieman was in Garvey's saloon, where I found him bleeding from the mouth; (witness then narrated the removal of Tieman and the arrival of the Police;) I did not see the prisoner use a knife; both of the men were intoxicated, but knew what they were about; I was twenty-five feet from them when they had the scuffle; the prisoner passed the deceased and crossed the street, when the deceased followed him.

Officer Josiah Westervell, of the Twentieth Precinct, testified: I obtained a description of the prisoner and his residence, No. 452 West Thirty-ninth-street; when I went there I found the door fastened, and as I was refused admission I forced the door open; I found the prisoner in the inner room, and, as he refused to come out, I took him out by force, and took him to Mrs. Larkin's store, where he was recognized; after taking him to the Station-house I visited the prisoner's rooms and found the knife now shown, and thought that there was blood upon it; I saw blood on the index finger of the prisoner's right hand at the knuckle, though I cannot say whether it was a scratch or a cut; I now notice a scab on the same place.

Drs. Finnell, Savage, Morton and Cushman testified that they made a *post mortem* examination of the remains of deceased; the body was dressed in ordinary clothing, but the coat and vest had a cut through them corresponding with the wound in the chest; a T-shaped stab wound—half an inch by three-quarters of an inch—was found just below the middle of the left clavicle, and three inches to the left of the medias line, the direction of the wound being downward and inward, through the upper lobe of the left lung and severing one of the largest branches of a pulmonary vein; in their opinion death had resulted from hemorrhage, and by a stab wound of the left lung.

The jury rendered a verdict against the prisoner, and he was committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury. GROENING claimed to have acted in self-defence.

Church of the Messiah.

A report has been circulated that Rev. Dr. OSGOOD, the Pastor of the new Unitarian Church of the Messiah, proposed resigning his charge. The rumor is untrue. It arose from remarks made by Dr. OSGOOD against the heavy debt of the Church. At a recent meeting of the congregation it was decided to raise $50,000 toward discharging the liabilities. $25,000 were at once subscribed, and the remainder has since been nearly added. The entire cost of the building, including the lot, was $250,000. It is one of the most beautiful edifices in this City, and has been lately a favorite temple of Hymen, owing, in a great part, to the beauty of its interior, and especially that of its chancel. The wedded couples have not been confined to the Unitarians and to persons of free thought, but have consisted, occasionally, of attendants upon orthodox churches.

PERSONAL.

Mr. E. FRANLIN is about to publish by subscription a work entitled *Beauties of Shakespeare and Review of Hamlet*. The work will be issued by LIPPINCOTT & CO., of Philadelphia.

Mr. JOSEPH HOWARD, Jr., has severed his connection with the *Democrat*, and become managing editor of the *Daily Star*, a lively little paper started some months ago by former employes of the *Sun*. By this arrangement the *Democrat* loses, and the *Star* gains a versatile, enterprising and experienced manager.

A heavy misfortune has recently befallen Mr. W. HOLBERTON, the artist. His studio at Canandaigua, N. Y., was destroyed by fire, and a large number of finished pictures and studies were consumed. The loss is particularly hard to be borne, sweeping off as it has in an instant the labor of many months, just as Mr. HOLBERTON was about to send his productions to this City for exhibition and sale.

Gen. GRANT visited Girard College, Philadelphia, yesterday, and will to-day receive visitors at Independence Hall, having accepted the invitation of the City Council so to do.

AARON ABBOTT, father of Hon. J. C. ABBOTT, Senator from North Carolina, died yesterday at Concord, N. H., aged 89 years.

Gov. SWANN, of Maryland, is reported quite sick, at his residence, in Baltimore. His trouble is pneumonia.

List of names of Americans registered with NORTON & Co., American bankers, No. 6 Rue Scribe, Paris, France, Dec. 16, 1868: Mrs. L. L. Arnold, Sacramento, Cal.; J. G. Avery, New-York; Louis Abraham, London, England; John Bonner, New-York; Jas. W. Champney, Boston; Jas. D. Ckrhart and family, J. M. Catlin, Mrs. A. G. Fellows, New-York; Ben. Genish, Jr., Dover, N. H.; Joseph Goldsheides, St. Louis, Mo.; Sir J. E. Harrington, Bart., London; Ed. Leavitt and lady, A. J. Lament, F. Lawrence and lady, R. H. Lesse and lady, New-York; Samuel Love, Louisville, Ky.; Ed. Lamson and family, Boston; M. F. Mammons, New-York; Edwin Motley, London; Miss Florence Bloe, T. W. Satterthwaite and lady, New-York; Pemberton Smith, Philadelphia; John F. Swift, San Francisco; Mme. C. F. Tucker, Paul T. C. Tucker, T. Tryon, and lady, Joseph Wesser and lady, James Wilkes, George Wilkes, Miss A. Acheson, New-York; Dr. Du Bouchet, Mrs. Duchet, Philadelphia; Ch. M. Bestis, Boston, George W. Fellows, New-York; S. C. Hastings and family, San Francisco; S. J. Meany, New-York.

Mr. GREELEY's second letter to Senator MORTON, on "Resumption of Specie Payments," is published in the *Daily Tribune* of this morning. Price four cents—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest general intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number the fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, specially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

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THE CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR,
AT THE
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Everdell's New-Year Cards; also elegant boxes of note paper and envelopes, stamped with colored initials, for Holiday presents, No. 302 Broadway.

MARRIED.

JOHNSON—JOHNSON.—On Thursday, Dec. 31, at the Church of Our Saviour, Brooklyn, by Rev. W. M. Postlethwaite, A. B. JOHNSON to Miss MARY C. JOHNSON, only daughter of the late Franklin Johnson, all of Brooklyn. No cards.

DIED.

BERRIAN.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Dec. 30, SAMUEL U. BERRIAN, aged 43 years.

Relatives and friends of the family, also members of the Berean Baptist Church, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Berean Baptist Church, corner of Bedford and Downing sts., on Saturday, Jan. 2, 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M.

BROWN.—At Paterson, N. J., on Thursday, Dec. 31, GEORGE B., son of John J. Brown, Esq.

Services on Saturday, Jan. 2, at 2 o'clock, from his late home.

CHALMERS.—On Monday, Dec. 28, at West Galway, Saratoga County, Mrs. AGNES CHALMERS, wife of Matthew Chalmers, deceased, aged 77 years.

CLARKSON.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, Dec. 31, 1868, SAMUEL FLOYD CLARKSON, Counsellor-at-law, in the 73d year of his age.

Notice of funeral in papers of Saturday.

DAWSON.—On Tuesday morning, Dec. 29, of old age, MARTHA, widow of Wm. Dawson, in the 88th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are most respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son, Ralph Dawson, No. 36 1st-st., near South 10th-st., Williamsburg, L. I., without further notice.

DORRANCE.—On Wednesday evening, Dec. 30, at the residence of her son-in-law, H. K. Corning, in the 74th year of her age, SARAH DORRANCE, widow of Benjamin Dorrance, formerly of Philadelphia.

The funeral services will take place at No. 216 Madison-av., on Saturday, Jan. 2, at 10½ o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

DUCKWITZ.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, Dec. 29, in the 65th year of his age, GEORGE F. DUCKWITZ, late of the firm of Theodore Victor & Duckwitz.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Saturday afternoon at 1½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 179 Henry-st. Services at 2 o'clock from Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights.

GARRETSON.—On Wednesday morning, Dec. 30, ANNIE GARRETSON, eldest daughter of Sarah M. and the late John S. Garretson.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of her uncle, F. M. Jones, No. 48 West 25th-st., on Saturday, Jan. 2, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

LOWREY.—On Wednesday, Dec. 30, JOHN LOWREY, aged 64 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Dr. Adams' Church, corner of 24th-st. and Madison-av., on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

PARK.—On Thursday, Dec. 31, JOHN M. PARK, in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Christ Church, Bedford-av., Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday afternoon at 3½ o'clock.

STILES.—At Kingston, N. Y., on Wednesday, Dec. 30, MARY, widow of Alexander Stiles.

Funeral services will be held at the Methodist Church, Mamaroneck, N. Y., at 10½ o'clock on Saturday, Jan. 2. Interment at Flushing. A train leaves 27th-st. for Mamaroneck at 9 A. M., return trains at 12 and 2¾.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT all contracts of every kind or description, pertaining to the Hanemann Resin Process for Preserving Wood, &c., and the American Wood Preserving Company's business, must be made direct with us, as we will not countenance any contracts, or agreements, in connection therewith, but those we make ourselves.
L. H. SIMPSON & CO.
For themselves and as agents for the American Wood Preserving Company.

PETTIT & CROOKS' DINING SALOON, No. 138 Water-st., will be reopened MONDAY, Jan. 4, 1869. Since the business was interrupted by fire in November, the house has been materially changed, and has been refitted in an unexceptionable manner for a first-class Dining Saloon. The patronage of former friends of the house and the public is solicited.
PETTIT & CO.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched on SATURDAY, closing at this office at 7:30 A. M., and at the stations on FRIDAY P. M. as follows, viz.: Stations A and B, 9; C and O, 8:45; D and E, 8:30; F and G, 8:10.
JAMES KELLY, P. M.

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TO BUSINESS MEN.—DUNTON, FORMERLY of the Bowery, now of No. 92 4th-av., one block above Stewart's, has now in stock a large assortment of blank and memorandum books, paper, envelopes, twine, pencils, inks of all kinds, revenue and postage stamps, &c., &c., which he is selling at very low prices.

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TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 14 Nassau-st.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO. DUE JAN. 1, 1869. Will be paid on and after that date, IN GOLD COIN, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX, At the Company's office, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York. Schedules with twenty or more coupons will now be received for examination, and gold checks for the same will be delivered Dec. 31.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE CALIFORNIA PACIFIC RAILROAD CO., }
No. 74 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1868. }

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CALIFORNIA PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, due Jan. 1, 1869, will be paid in gold coin on presentation at the Park National Bank, on and after that date.

WM. F. ROELOFSON, Agent C. P. R. R.

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BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
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in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on
CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS DUE Jan. 1, 1869, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN, & CO., Bankers:

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Buffalo City.
Chicago City Municipal.
Chicago City Water Loan.
Chicago City Tunnel.
Charleston Gas Light Company.
Alabama State Eight Per Cents.
Missouri State, issued to Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad.
Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, "Convertible."
Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Fifteen Per Cents.

$10,000 MARSHALL COUNTY, ILLINOIS, 6 per cent. Bonds.
$5,000 Jersey County, Illinois, 6 per cent. Bonds.
9,000 Lacon City, Illinois, 10 per cent. Bonds.
10,000 Scott Township, Illinois, 10 per cent. Bonds.

Interest on above bonds paid promptly, and will be sold to net purchaser 10@12 per cent. interest per annum. Racine, Madison City, Watertown, Kenosha and Milwaukee City (repudiated) Bonds wanted at highest market rates.

GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND—BONDS WANTED.—This Company desires to purchase for its Sinking Fund, an amount of its mortgage bonds equal to $22,675 in cash, and will receive proposals for the surrender to it of any of said bonds to that extent. Proposals should be addressed to the "Committee on Sinking Fund," at the office of the Company, No. 71 Broadway, on or before the 12th of January, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., when the same will be opened and the amount awarded to the most favorable bidders for the Company.

JAMES S. MACKIE, Vice-President.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, }
STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, }
LANSING, Dec. 25, 1868. }

THE INTEREST DUE JAN. 1, 1869, ON the Bonds issued by the State of Michigan will be paid at the Metropolitan National Bank of the City of New-York.

The War Loan Bonds drawn for redemption Jan. 1, 1869, will be paid agreeable to notice of this department given Oct. 1, 1868. EBENEZER O. GROSVENOR, State Treasurer.

STUYVESANT BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1868. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN directors and three inspectors of election of this Bank will be held at their banking-house, No. 744 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

JOHN VAN ORDEN, Cashier.

THE CORN EXCHANGE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1868. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company for the ensuing year will be held at their office, No. 104 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 4th day of January, 1869. Polls open from 12 noon to 1 P. M.

PETER TAIT, Secretary pro tem.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, }
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1868. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, the 12th day of January, 1869. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, }
No. 25 BROAD-ST., CORNER EXCHANGE-PLACE, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1868. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking-house, No. 25 Broad-st., corner Exchange-place, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE BIGELOW BLUE-STONE CO., }
MALDEN, Ulster County, N. Y., Jan. 1, 1869. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF TRUSTEES of this Company, and inspectors of the next annual election, will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 11th day of January next. Polls open at 2 and close at 3 o'clock P. M.

H. BOGARDUS, Secretary.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF }
NEW-YORK, New-York, Dec. 31, 1868. }

HOLDERS OF THE COUPONS OF THE NASHVILLE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY, due Jan. 1, 1869, are requested to present them at this bank for payment.

E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,
REMOVED TO
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1868—3 P. M.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, 1881	[illegible]	[illegible]	5-20 Coupon, '67	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coupon, 1881	[illegible]	[illegible]	5-20 Coupon, '68	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20 Regis. 1862	[illegible]	[illegible]	10-40 Registered	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20 Coupon, '62	[illegible]	[illegible]	10-40 Coupon	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20 Coupon, '64	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gold	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20 Coupon, '65	[illegible]	[illegible]	U. S. Cur. Pac.	99	[illegible]
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	[illegible]	[illegible]			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION,
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COUPONS, of First Mortgage Bonds.

JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COUPONS, of First Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COUPONS, of First Mortgage Bonds.

DUBUQUE AND SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD COUPONS, of First Mortgage Preferred Bonds.

DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COUPONS, of First Funding Bonds.

DETROIT AND PONTIAC RAILROAD COUPONS, of First Mortgage Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1869, will be paid at our office, No. 12 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on and after the 2d proximo, less Government tax, also due Jan. 1, 1869.

ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COUPONS, of Second Mortgage Bonds, free of Government tax.

ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD OF GEORGIA Coupons of Consolidated 7 per cent. Bonds, free of Government tax.

M. K. JESUP & CO.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY LAND GRANT SCRIP.—The undersigned Commissioner, appointed for that purpose, under authority of a special act of the Legislature of Wisconsin, and a judgment of the Circuit Court of the County of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, will sell at public auction, at the Seymour House, in the City of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, on the 10th day of December next, commencing at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, about one hundred and fifty thousand acres of land, granted by Congress to the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, situated principally in the Counties of Oconto, Shawano and Waupacca, with some tracts in Outagamie, Brown and Winnebago Counties, and for which the Company issued convertible land grant certificates or "scrip."

The object of the sale is to divide the lands among the holders of the scrip to whom it belongs, so far as practicable.

The lands were supposed to represent a value of about $1,800,000, or about $12 per acre.

Any scripholder who shall bid over $12 per acre can pay for his purchase by tendering the Commissioner an equal amount of scrip to be canceled. If a sum less than $12 per acre is bid, the purchaser must pay in lawful money.

To provide a fund for the payment of costs and expenses, the person paying in scrip must pay one per cent. of the amount of his bid in money.

All money in the hands of the Commissioner at the conclusion of sale will be paid into Court, and will be applied, first, in payment of the costs and expenses of the proceedings; second, the remainder will be divided pro rata among the holders of all the scrip that remains uncanceled at the conclusion of the sale, whether such scrip is represented at the sale or not.

Purchasers will receive a certificate of sale signed by the Commissioner, which, when confirmed by the Court, is declared by statute to be equivalent to a deed of conveyance.

If, at the conclusion of the sale, a portion of the lands should remain unsold for want of bidders, and the scrip should not all be canceled, application will be made to the Court for the appointment of a Trustee, to whom such unsold lands will be conveyed in trust for the holders of the scrip uncanceled.

Scripholders can obtain printed lists of lands to be sold, with the comparative appraisal and remarks of examiners as to location, timber, &c., by application at the Company's office, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, or to the undersigned, at the Company's office in Chicago.

This examination was made about eight years ago, and does not show the exact present condition of the timber, as some depredations have been since committed.

JAMES H. HOWE, Commissioner.

CHICAGO, Nov. 28, 1868.

CONTINUATION OF SALE.

Milwaukee County Circuit Court.—The Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company vs. Charles Butler et al.—The sale of the lands remaining unsold at the late sale on the 10th inst., has been continued until the 5th day of January, 1869, at the Seymour House, Oshkosh, Wis., commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. Over ninety thousand acres remain unsold. Scrip will be received as before, on all bids over $12 per acre.

JAMES H. HOWE, Commissioner.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16, 1868.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S }
OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1868. }

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INterest on the stocks and bonds of the Corporation of the City of New-York, due and payable Feb. 1, 1869, will be paid on that day by PETER B. SWEENEY, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at his office in the New Court-house.

The transfer books will be closed Tuesday, Jan. 5, 1869. RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY, }
No. 8 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1868. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Central Petroleum Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at this office on MONDAY, Jan. 4, 1869, at 12 o'clock M. Polls will be open from 12 until 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books are closed, according to by-laws, from this date till Jan. 15, 1869.

AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GAS LIGHT CO., }
CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 42D-ST., }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1868. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company, for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company, Broadway, corner of 42d-st., on MONDAY, Jan. 11, 1869. Poll opened at 12 M. and closed at 2 P. M.

WM. MEIKLEHAM, Secretary.

NO. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE, }
Dec. 26, 1868. }

THE COUPONS MATURING JAN. 1, 1869, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Macon and Brunswick Railroad, indorsed by the State of Georgia, will be paid at our office after that date.

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, }
Dec. 23, 1868. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking house Nos. 214 and 216 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, from 12 to 1 o'clock.

J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1868. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Bank will be held at the Banking-room on TUESDAY, 12th of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1868. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 124 Bowery, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK }
OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1868. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 247 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1868. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 45 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 12th January next. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1868. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this Company and for inspectors will be held at the Company's office, No. 71 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, commencing at 12 o'clock M. and closing at 1 o'clock P. M.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, STATE OF GEORGIA, }
ATLANTA, Dec. 24, 1868. }

THE INTEREST DUE JAN. 1, 1869, ON the Bonds of the State of Georgia, will be paid at the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York.

N. L. ANGIER, Treasurer.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, DEC. 26, 1868. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 153 Bowery, on Wednesday, Jan. 13, 1869, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.

GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1868. }

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR directors of this bank will be held at the banking-house No. 237 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of January ensuing, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

SHELDEN AND COLUMBIAN COPPER COMPANY OF MICHIGAN.—A special meeting of the stockholders of the above Company will be held at its office, No. 22 William-st., New-York, on MONDAY, the 1st day of February, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., to vote upon the questions of increasing the capital stock of the Company and of levying further assessments. By order of the Directors,

S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

STATE OF MISSOURI INTEREST.—NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN New-York, Dec. 24, 1868.—The coupons due 1st of January next from bonds issued or guaranteed by the State of Missouri, except those issued to the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, will be paid on presentation at this bank after that date.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 650 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1868. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, Broadway and Chambers-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, }
NASHVILLE, TENN., Dec. 22, 1868. }

THE JANUARY INTEREST ON OUR Public Debt will be paid at the Fourth National Bank, New-York.

G. W. BLACKBURN, Comptroller.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1868. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors will be held on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

ATHENS COUNTY (OHIO) COUPONS, due 1st January, 1869, will be paid after that date, on presentation at the office of WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No. 23 Wall-st.

New-York, Dec. 30, 1868.

SCIOTO COUNTY COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1869, will be paid on presentation at the National Currency Bank, No. 2 Wall-st.

SAN FRANCISCO BONDS.—COUPONS DUE Jan. 1, and payable in New-York City, will be paid on presentation at the [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & Co

BANKERS PHILA. N. YORK

No. 3 Nassau-st.,
Dealers in U. S. Bonds, Members of Stock and Gold Exchanges.
Issue Bills of Exchange on
C. J. HAMBRO & SON, London.
B. METZLER S. SOHN & CO., Frankfort;
JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Paris,
and Letters of Credit available throughout Europe.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT for Traveler's use available in all parts of the world.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold at the Stock Exchange on usual commission.
Interest allowed on deposits.

MANNING & DE FOREST,

BANKERS, NO. 19 WALL-ST.
SOUTHERN SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

The July, 1868, Interest on Virginia Bonds and Registered Stock, payable at Richmond; and January, 1869, Interest on Louisiana State Bonds, payable at New-Orleans, collected and returns made promptly.

TO THE HOLDERS OF EXTENDED Bonds of the Evansville and Crawfordsville (late Evansville and Illinois) Railroad Company, issue $350,000, of date of April 30, 1852.—In accordance with the stipulation on the new coupon sheet, to set apart a sinking fund adequate to the redemption of these bonds within the period of extension, nine of these bonds offered by the lowest bidders will be redeemed on the 1st day of January, 1869, at the office of the FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York.

Bondholders offering these bonds for redemption will please address sealed proposals to R. G. ROLSTON, President Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, indorsed "Bid for E. & C. R. R. Sinking Fund." Bids received until 10 A. M., Jan. 1, 1869.

The bonds of the lowest bidder or bidders will be redeemed. JOHN INGLE, Jr.,
President Evansville and Crawfordsville R. R. Co.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1868.

PORTAGE LAKE AND LAKE SUPERIOR SHIP CANAL }
COMPANY, NEW-YORK OFFICE NO. 229 BROADWAY. }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1868. }

THE SEMI-ANNUAL COUPONS ON THE Ten Per Cent. Land Grant Sinking Fund, First and only Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due Jan. 1, 1869, will be paid on presentation at the Ocean National Bank, on and after that date.

H. S. WELLES, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1868.

THE COUPONS OF THE MORTGAGE Bonds of the SOUTH PACIFIC and of the ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANIES, due Jan. 1, 1869, will be paid, on and after that date, IN GOLD COIN, at the National Shoe and Leather Bank.

FRANCIS B. HAYES, President.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1868. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRteen Directors will be held at their banking-house on TUESDAY, the 12th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NO. 36 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1868. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office on MONDAY, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

M. M. BRADLEY, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE }
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1868. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this Bank will be held at the Banking-house, on TUESDAY, 12th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1868.

COUPONS.—THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railway Company, due 1st January, 1869, will be paid at the St. Nicholas National Bank, on and after 2d prox.

S. S. SMITH, President.

DIVIDENDS.

TWENTY-THIRD SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

OFFICE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NO. 4 MONTGOMERY-ST., }
JERSEY CITY, N. J., Dec. 30, 1868. }

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., (free from tax,) payable on and after Jan. 2, 1869.

A. B. DEAN, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, }
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST., }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1868. }

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from Government tax,) on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in January.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., }
OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., }
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30, 1868. }

The transfer books of this Company will be closed on the 4th of January next, and be reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 12.

A dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in common stock, on and after Jan. 28, 1869, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 4th of January next. All payable at this office.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 341 and 343 East 4th-st.

On the 1st of January, 1869, an extra dividend of two per cent. for six months, and one per cent. for three months, will be paid to depositors entitled thereto.

ANDREW MILLS, President.
JAMES L. STEWART, Secretary.
Nov. 1, 1868.

THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.
HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. free of Government tax, payable on demand, at their office, No. 45 Wall-st.

I. REMSEN LANE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1869.

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1868. }

DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. (4) free of all tax, payable on and after Monday, Jan. 4, 1869. The transfer books will be closed until Jan. 6, prox.

C. F. TIMPSON, Cashier.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY }
COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, }
PITTSBURGH, Dec. 15, 1868. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend (No. 20) of 2¾ per cent., free of Government tax, on the capital stock for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1868, and semi-annual interest of six per cent., less Government tax, on the third mortgage bonds, payable on and after Monday, the 18th day of January, 1869, at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 27 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York, and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburgh. The transfer books will close on SATURDAY, 26th inst., at 2 P. M., and reopen TUESDAY, the 20th of January, 1869, at 10 A. M.

F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, }
NO. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR-ST., }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1868. }

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF New-York have declared a dividend of four per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 2d day of January next.

The transfer books will be closed on the 26th inst. and reopened on the morning of Jan. 4 next.

C. T. CARLTON, Secretary.

OIL CREEK AND ALLEGHENY RIVER RAILWAY }
COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, }
CORRY, Penn., Dec. 7, 1868. }

DIVIDEND NO. 3.—THE BOARD OF DIRECtors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of two and one-half per cent., free of tax, payable Jan. 2, 1869, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York. The transfer books will close on the 24th of December, to reopen Jan. 4.

F. A. PHILLIPS, Treasurer.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF }
NEW-YORK. }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1868. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, proximo. The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on the 19th inst. and reopen on the morning of Jan. 4.

W. H. SANFORD, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, }
NO. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1868. }

THE DIRECTORS OF THE METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT. free of all tax, payable on the first MONDAY of January prox.

The Transfer Books will remain closed until Jan. 12, 1869.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, }
No. 25 BROAD-ST., CORNER EXCHANGE-PLACE, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1868. }

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. free from all taxes, has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable on and after Monday, Jan. 4, 1869. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. to the day of payment, each inclusive.

J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND }
BOSTON RAILROAD CO. (STONINGTON RAILROAD,) }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1868. }

A DIVIDEND OF 3½ PER CENT. FREE of Government tax, was declared this day, payable at the office of M. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 39 William-st., on the 18th day of January, 1869.

Transfer books will be closed until the 18th prox.

F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

FIFTH NATIONAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1868. }

EXTRA DIVIDEND.—THIS BANK HAS DEclared the usual Five (5) per Cent. dividend, free of all taxes. Also, an extra dividend of Five (5) per Cent. payable to the stockholders on and after Jan. 2, 1869. The transfer books will be closed from [illegible] to Jan. [illegible]

[illegible] THOMPSON, Cashier.

[illegible] NATIONAL BANK, }
[illegible] }

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of [illegible] payable to the stockholders [illegible] of January next. The transfer books will be [illegible]

WM. H. COX, Cashier.

BANK OF AMERICA.—DIVIDEND.—THE President and Directors of the BANK OF AMERICA have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., for the current six months, free from tax, payable on and after SATURDAY, Jan. 2, 1869. The transfer books will remain closed from this date until the morning of Jan. 4, 1869.

W. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. [illegible]

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, }
TONTINE BUILDING, No. 88 WALL-ST., }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1868. }

FORTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Six per Cent., out of the earnings of the road for the three months, ending 31st inst., and also Two (2) Per Cent. out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, tugs and launches, for the year 1868, both payable in gold, to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 5th of January next. Transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 26th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 7th prox.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1868.

NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of three and one-half per cent. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable Jan. 6, 1869, and an annual dividend of four per cent. on the Common Stock, payable Jan. 15, 1869, both at the office of the Agents of the Company, Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, to holders of same as registered at closing of books, less the Government tax.

The transfer books will be closed on the 31st of December, and reopen for transfer on the 18th of January next.

JOHN R. DUMONT, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO }
RAILROAD COMPANY, }
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 5, 1868. }

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR AND ONE-HALF (4½) Per Cent.—free from United States Government tax—will be paid to the stockholders of this Company, or to their legal representatives, on the 2d day of January next, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in the City of New-York.

The transfer-books will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M. of Saturday, 19th December instant, and reopened on the morning of Monday, 4th January, 1869.

WM. F. STAUNTON, Secretary.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of the MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, held on the 17th inst., it was voted that a dividend of $5 per share in cash and $10 per share in stock, both free of Government tax, fractions to be paid in cash at par, be and the same is hereby declared payable on the 2d of January next to holders of stock at the close of business on the 23d inst., payment to be made to stockholders registered in the City of New-York, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in said City, and to all others at the office of the Treasurer in the City of Boston. Voted that the transfer books of the Company be closed from the 23d inst. until the 2d of January next.

ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

BOSTON, Dec. 18, 1868.

OFFICE OF }
THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, }
No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM-ST., }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1868. }

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared out of the profits of the last six months on the stock of this Company, payable on the 2d January, 1869. The transfer-books will be closed from the 26th inst. to the 2d prox.

GEO. P. FITCH.

HANOVER NATIONAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1868. }

RESOLVED—THAT A DIVIDEND OF SIX 65-100 Per Cent. be declared, free of Government tax, of which FOUR per cent. shall be paid to stockholders on the 2d day of January next; the balance, TWO 65-100 per cent., having been applied to payment on their behalf, for State, county and City taxes, assessed upon them as shareholders.

The transfer book will be closed until the 2d day of January next.

JOHN T. BANKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1868. }

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, it was Resolved, That a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., in cash, free of Government tax, be paid, on the 1st day of February next, to the holders of the full-paid shares, registered on the 18th day of January next, and that the transfer books be closed on the said 18th day of January and opened on the 5th day of February following.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, }
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND }
26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1868. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of Four Per Cent. on the preferred and common stock, free of Government tax, payable on the 2d day of January next, at this office.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. Dec. 23, 1868, and opened at 10 A. M. on the 4th day of January next.

C. VANDERBILT, Jr., Treasurer.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' }
NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1868. }

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. OUT of the earnings of the past six months, free of all tax, has this day been declared by this Bank, payable on the 2d of January next, until which time the transfer books will remain closed.

E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, }
NO. 283 BOWERY, NEAR HOUSTON-ST. }

DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES HAVE DEclared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT. per annum (free from tax) on all sums of from $5 to $10,000 entitled thereto for the six months and three months ending Dec. 31, payable on and after Jan. 20.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, }
CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., NEW-YORK, }
TREASURER'S OFFICE, Dec. 14, 1868. }

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. from the earnings of the past six months on the capital stock of the Company, (free of Government tax,) has been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after Jan. 2, 1869. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 17, 1868, to Jan. 5, 1869, both inclusive.

JOHN T. SHELTON, Treasurer.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1868. }

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of all taxes, has been declared out of the profits of the current six months, payable on and after SATURDAY, the 2d prox. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. to the day of payment.

CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK }
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1868. }

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after Jan. 2, proximo.

The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. until Jan. 2. B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1868. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1869. The transfer books will be closed from this date until Jan. 2, proximo.

R. McCARTEE, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1868. }

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. free of all tax, will be paid the stockholders of this Bank on and after Jan. 4, 1869, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.

J. A. BEARDSLEY, Cashier.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1868.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1869. The transfer books will be closed from date until Jan. 2, 1869.

JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1868. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., free of tax, payable to stockholders on and after the 2d day of January next.

The transfer books will be closed until that date.

A. GILBERT, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, }
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1868. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., free of taxes, payable on and after the 2d of January next. The transfer books will be closed until Jan. 4, 1869.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1868. }

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1869.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

W. H. OAKLEY, Cashier.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1868. }

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, out of the earnings of the current six months, has this day been declared, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1869, until which date the transfer book will be closed.

J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE }
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1868. }

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. has been declared, FREE OF ALL TAXES, payable on and after MONDAY, 4th January next.

The transfer books will be closed from 22d inst. to 4th January.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1868. }

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER Cent. has this day been declared, free of all taxes, from the profits of the current six months, payable on the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed until the day of payment.

G. G. BRINKERHOFF, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1868. }

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF EIGHT (8) per Cent., free of Government tax, has been this day declared by the Board of Directors, less the City tax against stockholders, payable on and after Jan. 2.

The transfer book will remain closed from 23d inst. to day of payment inclusive.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK, }
BROOKLYN, Dec. 22, 1868. }

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, free of Government tax, has this day been declared out of the profits of the six months ending the 31st inst., payable on and after Jan. 2. By order of the Board.

OLIVER M. DENTON, Acting Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1868. }

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of all tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on and after Jan. 2, 1869, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.

JOHN L. JEWETT, Jr., Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, }
Dec. 22, 1868. }

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SEVEN (7) per Cent., free of all taxes, has been declared by this bank, payable on the 2d of January next. The transfer books will remain closed until then.

J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28, 1868.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE BUTLER Coal Company, have this day declared a dividend of 60 cents per share, clear of taxes, payable on and after the 28th inst., at their office, No. [illegible]

SAM'L DUTTON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
No. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1868. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared the usual SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 4, 1869.

JAMES GILMORE, Secretary.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1868. }

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. WILL be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 4, 1869, free of tax.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—A dividend of five (5) per cent. free of all taxes, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank on and after Jan. 2, 1869, until which day the transfer books will remain closed. By order of the Board of Directors.

[illegible], Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1868.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Bank, payable to the stockholders on and after Jan. 4.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

DEPOSITS MADE NOW DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.

Six per cent. interest, free from tax, allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

HARRISON HALL, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

WILLIAMSBURG SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER OF
SOUTH 2D AND 4TH STS., BROOKLYN, E. D.,
(Late Williamsburg, L. I.)
DIVIDENDS AND EXTRA DIVIDENDS.

Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of three dollars and upward that shall have been deposited three months on the 1st day of January next, will be paid to depositors on or after Monday, Jan. 18, 1869.

An EXTRA INTEREST will also be paid at the same time, at the rate of TWO PER CENT. per annum,

ALL FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

Interest not called for will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal, and will draw interest from Jan. 1. Deposits made on or before the 10th of January will draw interest from the 1st.

The Bank is open for business daily (Sunday and holidays excepted) from 10 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M., and also on Monday and Saturday afternoons, from 4 to 7 o'clock.

GEORGE RICARD, President.
WILLIAM WALL, }
NATHANIEL BRIGGS, } Vice-Presidents.
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1868.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM on sums of $500 and under; SIX PER CENT. on sums of over $500, which have remained on deposit for three and six months previous to the 1st day of January, 1869, will be paid on demand after the 18th January.

Interest not called for will draw interest from the 1st day of January.

Bank open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. till 3 o'clock P. M., and on Thursdays from 10 A. M. till 7 P. M.

WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of Fulton and Concord sts. Dec. 21, 1868.

Depositors in this bank are hereby notified that, in conformity with its by-laws and regulations, interest at the rate of

EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM

on their accounts not exceeding $1,000, and SEVEN per cent. per annum on those of greater amount, will be credited thereon on the 1st day of January, 1869, payable on and after the 19th day of that month.

A uniform rate of interest will, after the 31st inst., be allowed on accounts from $5 to $2,000, and at a rate of one per cent. per annum more than on larger sums.

HOSEA WEBSTER, President.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS' BANK,
Nos. 1 and 3 Third-av., New-York,
(Opposite Cooper Institute.)

1869—JANUARY INTEREST.—The usual semi-annual INTEREST at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum (free from Government Tax) on all sums from $5 and upward, which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to Jan. 1, will be paid to depositors on and after Jan. 20, or if not withdrawn, will be credited to the account and draw interest from the 1st, THE SAME as a deposit.

DEPOSITS MADE on or before JAN. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.

SIX PER CENT. Interest (free from Government Tax) allowed on all sums from $5 to $5,000.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
No. 96 WARREN-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1868.

The Trustees of this Institution have declared the usual semi-annual dividend at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum on all sums from $1 to $5,000, which have been on deposit for three or six months previous to Jan. 1, payable on and after the 18th of January. Interest not withdrawn will be added to the principal, and bear interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST (free from Government tax) allowed on ALL SUMS from $5 to $5,000. Deposits of one dollar received.

INTEREST COMMENCES JAN. 1.

The usual DIVIDEND at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum will be paid to depositors on and after Jan. 20; or, if not withdrawn, will be credited to the account, and draw interest from the 1st the same as a deposit.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE AND BOWERY, }
Dec. 22, 1868. }

The Board of Trustees of the Atlantic Savings Bank have ordered that a quarterly and half-yearly dividend at the rate of

SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM

on all deposits entitled thereto, be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18, 1869, out of the earnings of the Bank for the past six months.

HARRISON HALL, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 82 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free of Government tax,) will be paid depositors, on all sums entitled thereto, on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18.

INTEREST not withdrawn will draw interest as principal from Jan. 1.

DEPOSITS made NOW will draw interest from Jan. 1 at the rate of SIX PER CENT., free of Government tax.

WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

BOWLING-GREEN SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 33 BROADWAY.
BANK OPEN DAILY FROM 10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

Interest on new deposits commences on the first of every month. Rate SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM. Money deposited on or before Jan. 20, will bear interest from 1st of January.

HENRY SMITH, President.
WALTER ROCHE, }
EDWARD HOGAN, } Vice-Presidents.
REEVES E. SELMES, Secretary.

All money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1.

THIRD-AV. SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 341 and 343 East 4th-st.

Interest allowed on deposits made on Jan. 7, 1869.
Six per cent. per annum on sums of $1,000 and under.
Five per cent. per annum on sums over $1,000.

ANDREW MILLS, President.
Nov. 1, 1868. JAS. L. STEWART, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. Interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $5,647,625 65.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, }
No. 644 BROADWAY, COR. BLEECKER-ST., }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1868. }

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS INSTITUTION have declared the thirty-sixth semi-annual dividend on all deposits, (by the rules entitled thereto,) at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum, on all sums not exceeding $1,000; and Five Per Cent. on larger sums; payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18, 1869, free of Government tax. The dividend will be credited under date of Jan. 1, and if not withdrawn, will receive interest the same as a deposit of that date.

SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, ON ALL SUMS FROM $1 TO $5,000.

will allowed Depositors, July 1, 1869, and Jan. 1, 1870.

E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVING BANK—SOUTHWEST corner of Bowery and Canal-st.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1868.

1869—JANUARY INTEREST.—The regular semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum (free from Government tax) will be paid on and after Thursday, Jan. 21, on all sums of $5 and upward, which have been on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st of January. Interest not withdrawn will be added to the original deposit, and bear interest from the 1st of January. Money deposited now will commence to bear interest from the 1st of January.

Bank open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 to 3, and also on the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 5 to 7.

Bank books in English, German and French.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1868. }

INTEREST WILL BE PAID TO DEPOSItors at the rate of SEVEN per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 to $500, and SIX per cent. on sums exceeding $500, agreeably with the provisions of the By-laws, free from Government tax and payable on and after Jan. 18, 1869.

All interest not called for will be credited as principal and draw interest accordingly.

All deposits made on or before Jan. 10, 1869, will draw interest from the 1st.

BENJAMIN F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, }
JAMES BRICE, } Secretaries.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1,146 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

The usual SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums entitled thereto on the 1st day of January, will be paid on and after Jan. 20.

Interest not called for will be added to the principal and draw interest the same as deposits of Jan. 1.

All money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

CHAS. PECK, President.
CHAS. T. RODGERS, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st.—Six per cent. interest, (free from tax) allowed on all sums of from $5 to $10,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 5 to 7.

GERMAN SPOKEN.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 Broadway, entrance in Park-place.—Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward free from Government tax, will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18, 1869.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PHILO CUMMINGS, Acct.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER OF 42d-st. and 8th-av.—Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $5 and upward, free of Government tax. Interest begins the first of every month. Deposits on or before Jan. 21, draw interest from the 1st.

SAMUEL [illegible], President.
JAMES B. PECK, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

[illegible], Vice-President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 5 AND 7 Broadway, Williamsburg.—Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, draw interest from Jan. 1; 6 per cent. interest, free of tax, up to $5,000.

PETER M. DINGEE, President.
WILLIAM GRANDY, Secretary.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

[illegible] day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of [illegible] COOK, [illegible]

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.
Dec. 31, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 17th day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of DANIEL B. DORSETT and CHARLES H. BARBOUR, [illegible] copartners in the firm name of Dorsett & Barbour, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, before [illegible], Register, on the [illegible] day of January, A. D. 1869, at [illegible] o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 1, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 18th day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN DE WITT SHELDON, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 37 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 15th day of January, A. D. 1869, at [illegible] o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 1, 1869.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of STEPHEN C. LYNES, Jr., bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Stephen C. Lynes, Jr., in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the [illegible] day of January, 1869, at [illegible] o'clock A. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 82 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 23d day of December, 1868.

d25-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MYRON ROSENBERG, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Myron Rosenberg, [illegible]

d25-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES A. COOK, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Charles A. Cook, [illegible]

d25-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEVI BERNSTEIN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Levi Bernstein, [illegible]

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN PIERSON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by John Pierson, [illegible]

d18-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BARNETT LEVY, [illegible] bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Barnett Levy, [illegible]

d18-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

NO. 1,888.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWIN A. GRAVES, bankrupt.—[illegible]

d18-law3wF* JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM L. SCHOENER, GEORGE DWIGHT and HENRY A. CHAPIN, bankrupts.—[illegible]

d18-law3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THEODORE T. EDGERTON, [illegible]

J. M. ANDRUSS, Assignee.
HORATIO F. AVERILL, Solicitor for Bankrupt, No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM L. SCHOENER, GEORGE DWIGHT and HENRY A. CHAPIN, bankrupts.—[illegible]

d18-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New-York.—[illegible] LEOPOLD BUXBAUM [illegible] OPPENHEIMER [illegible]

d18-law3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—[illegible]

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—[illegible]

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—[illegible]

NO. 1,890.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—[illegible]

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 16th day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEORGE CREIGHTON, of the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, and State of New-York, who has carried on business six months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, Room No. 6, in the City of New-York, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 20th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
DEC. 31, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 29th day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of LEWIS C. FREEMAN, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 37 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, the 15th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 1:30 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 1, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 22d day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of FREDERICK NICHOLS, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 18th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 1, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 28th day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ISAAC ROSENBOURGH, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 21st day of January, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 1, 1869.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.
With Primary Department and Gymnasium.
Nos. 212 and 214 5th-av.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
A SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.
Four vacancies after the Holidays.
C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MR. AND MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 149 Madison-av.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS
DANBURY, CONN.
F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding and day school for young ladies and children, combining thorough and systematic education with home care and training. Resident foreign teacher. No extras. For circulars, address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c., FOR Business.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 699 Broadway, teach book-keeping practically. They also remove stiffness, cramping, or trembling, and make elegant business penmen.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Spring session of 19 weeks begins Feb. 1. Superior advantages in all departments. Rooms commodious, carpeted and neatly furnished; steam heat; gas light; rates reasonable. GEO. C. SMITH, [illegible]

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys; pupils received at any time. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENEDICT'S boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 18 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., will reopen Sept. 24. Applications may be made personally or by letter.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, Danbury, Conn.—Winter term commences Jan. 4, 1869; ends last of June. C. M. WHITE, Principal.

ARITHMETIC, BOOK-KEEPING, WRITing, grammar, spelling, &c., taught at TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 260 Bowery, day and evening. Ladies' Department.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—A first-class Boarding School for both sexes. Term opens Dec. 28.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

TO MOTHERS.—HOME EDUCATION.—Method especially adapted to delicate, precocious children, graduating young ladies or adults; great progress in three months. No. 56 West 44th-st.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address the principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

HENRY W. SIGLAR'S ENGLISH, French and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys, Newburg, N. Y.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and FRENCH Boarding School for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR YOUNG BOYS.—HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE, Long Island. E. KINDS, Principal.

TEACHERS.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, THOROUGHly competent to teach the language, will give lessons at pupils' own residences; best of reference. Address E. G., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE WOman, to obtain employment by the day; understands all kinds of housework; also washing and ironing; the best City reference can be given. Call for one week at No. 79 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., third floor, front rooms.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable married woman as wet nurse, with fresh breast of milk. Inquire for three days at No. 116 [illegible] st., between South 8th and 9th sts., up stairs, Williamsburg.

WANTED—THE WASHING OF SOME FAMILY by the month or week; does gentlemen's washing in the best manner at 75 cents a dozen. Call on Mrs. BURNS, No. 332 East 24th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, A SITUAtion to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; best of references. Apply at No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS ladies' maid; is willing to take care of one or two children. Address S. R., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. [illegible] 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, or as gardener and farmer, by a person possessed of a thorough practical knowledge of the culture of exotic grapevines, green-house plants, pear trees and vegetables, both in and out door culture; is conversant with the best varieties of fruits and flowers in general cultivation; the advertiser would prefer the entire superintendence of the whole estate, as he has filled for many years a similar position to the entire satisfaction of his present employer, and can produce undoubted testimonials as to character and capacity; any communications by letter, stating wages, extent of establishment, &c., will be promptly responded to. Address [illegible] Westchester, N. Y.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO PROcure a situation for his coachman as [illegible] porter, or any employment where a sober, capable and trustworthy young man is required. Address J. R. C., Box No. 1,120 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, or to take care of a place, by a single man; City or country; good reference. Address W. O., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

PERSONS WISHING SITUATIONS AS tellers, bookkeepers or clerks in the Union-square National Bank, of the City of New-York, may hand their applications, with reference, to JOHN FITCH, office 44 Wall-st., New-York. JOHN FITCH, No. 44 Wall-st. DAVID KOHLER, LEOPOLD BAMBERGER, Committee of Directors.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1868.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged gentleman as cashier or correspondent clerk in a banking or mercantile house; was formerly teller in one of the New-York City banks; the highest testimonials given as to character, &c. Address SITUATION, Box No. 2,925 Post Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CLERK, PORter, or in any similar capacity by a respectable young man with best of City references. Address G., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION in some wholesale house; salary not so much an object as a place where improvement can be made. Address C., Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A LAW COPYIST. SEND, BY post, specimen of penmanship, address and terms, to No. 8 Wall-st., Room No. 8.

PRESSMAN WANTED—ONE ACCUSTOMED to newspaper [illegible] work. Address, with references, W., Box No. [illegible] Office.

$10 A DAY [illegible] STENCIL TOOLS [illegible] A. J. FULLAM, Springfield, Vt.

GOOD BOOK COMPOSITORS WANTED at SMITH & McDOUGAL'S, No. 84 Beekman-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

[illegible]—NO HUMBUG. [illegible]

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No 50 North River as follows:

EUROPE	LEMARIE	SATURDAY, Jan. 9
VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	SATURDAY, Jan. 23
PEREIRE	DUCHESNE	SATURDAY, Feb. 6
ST. LAURENT	ROUSSEAU	SATURDAY, Feb. 20

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

RUSSIA leaves	WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6
CHINA leaves	WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13
CUBA leaves	WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20
JAVA leaves	WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27
AUSTRALASIAN leaves	WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3
RUSSIA leaves	WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10
Chief Cabin Cabin	$130
Second Cabin Passage	80
TO PARIS.	
Cabin Cabin Passage	145

Payable in gold.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York,
or to IVES G. BATES, No. 103 State-st., Boston.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.
favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail
EVERY SATURDAY
From Pier No. 20, North River, 12 o'clock, noon.

EUROPA	Jan. 2	CALEDONIA	Jan. 23
ACADIA	Jan. 9	BRITANNIA	Jan. 30
IOWA	Jan. 16	UNITED KINGD'M	Feb. 6

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; Intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, to
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAYS.

MINNESOTA	2,965 tons	Jan. 6, at —
COLORADO	3,015 tons	Jan. 20, at —
NEBRASKA	3,392 tons	Jan. 27, at —
MANHATTAN	2,965 tons	Feb. 3, at —

Cabin passage, $80, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms.
For freight or passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage of
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP ERIN
Will leave SATURDAY, Jan. 2, at 12 M., from Pier No. 47 North River.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $32, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE	Saturday, Jan. 2, 9 A. M.
ETNA	Saturday, Jan. 9, 1 P. M.
CITY OF MANCHESTER (via Halifax)	Tuesday, Jan. 12, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30 and 35
To London	105	To London	35 and 40
To Paris	115	To Paris	42 and 47
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

SIBERIA	Jan. 7	TRIPOLI	Jan. 28
ALEPPO	Jan. 14	PALMYRA	Feb. 4

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:

Cabin	$80 Gold.
Steerage	$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For Freight or Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st. and No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM COMMUNICATION DIRECT BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.

THE PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY dispatch a steamer every month, sailing from Panama about the 26th, upon the arrival of the British Mail Steamer at Aspinwall. The Pacific Mail Company's steamer leaving New-York for Aspinwall on the 9th of each month will make the necessary connection. Passengers and cargo booked through from New-York to the several Colonial ports.

A special steamer runs to the newly discovered gold region of Hokitika.

For further information regarding rates of freight, passage money, &c., &c., apply to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Cabin. Outside.	First Cabin. Inside.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$275	$225	$150	$75

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
FOUR TIMES A MONTH
On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

Jan. 9, ALASKA, Capt. GRAY, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. FARNSWORTH.

Steamer leaving Jan. 9 connects closely with steamer JAPAN, leaving San Francisco Feb. 4, 1869, for China and Japan.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

NOTICE—TO SHIPPERS BY PACIFIC MAIL Steamship Company.—Steamer ALASKA sails on SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at 12 M., from Pier No. 42 North River. Freight received until 4 P. M. Friday, 8th inst.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 23.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Dec. 31 at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, sailing every twenty days. The fine side-wheel steamship SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. J. DEAKEN, will leave Pier No. 17 East River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at 10 A. M. Passage to Havana, $65 currency. For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR MOBILE.

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the first-class steamer
FLAG, Capt. HOFFMAN,
on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.

Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf Ports.
For freight or passage apply to
I. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, CALLING AT HAVANA,

Carrying the United States mails.
The well-known side-wheel steamship
RAPIDAN, F. G. MALLORY, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on
SATURDAY, Jan. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M.

BIENVILLE follows	Jan. 9
DE SOTO follows	Jan. 16

Through rates and through bills of lading given to Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca and Rock Port, Texas; Mobile, Ala., and to all points on the Mississippi River. No Havana freight received on day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-O[illegible] DIRECT.

THE CRO[illegible]
Steamships of this [illegible] Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., [illegible]
GEO. WASHINGTON, [illegible] SATURDAY, Jan. 2
[illegible] DAY, Jan. 9
Freight taken for St. Lo[illegible] Galveston at through rates.
For passage or freight [illegible]
H. B. CROM[illegible] West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, [illegible]

BLACK STAR INDEPE[illegible]
OPPOSITION TO MONO[illegible]
The first-class Steamship MONT[illegible] leave Pier No. [illegible] North River, on SATUR[illegible]
For freight or passage apply to
[illegible] Agent, No. [illegible]
Cabin passage $20.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS BY [illegible] Steamship Company.—Steamer A[illegible] THURSDAY, Dec. 31, at 12 M., from Pi[illegible] River.
Freight received until 4 P. M. [illegible]
WELLS, FARGO [illegible]

SHIPPING.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Jan. 7, 1869.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. E. ADAMS, Jan. 14.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Jan. 21.
For freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and elegant side-wheel steamship MAGNOLIA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will be dispatched on THURSDAY, Jan. 7, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River. Cabin passage reduced to $15. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The steamship SARAGOSSA, will sail on the following THURSDAY.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of BURDETT, EVERIT & CO. expires this day by limitation, R. M. EVERIT retiring from business. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
C. P. BURDETT,
R. M. EVERIT,
SAM'L G. POND.
New-York, Dec. 31, 1868.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, and will continue the business of the late firm of BURDETT, EVERIT & CO., under the firm of BURDETT & POND.
CHARLES P. BURDETT,
SAMUEL G. POND.
New-York, Jan. 1, 1869.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

No. 4 Park-place, New-York, Jan. 1, 1869.
The copartnership of DAVID WALKER & BRO. is this day dissolved by its own limitation.
The business of the late firm will be liquidated by DAVID WALKER, who alone is authorized to settle the same.
DAVID WALKER,
CHAS. D. WALKER.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The firm of CROMMELIN & TILLINGHAST was this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party will sign in liquidation.
R. O. CROMMELIN,
WM. S. TILLINGHAST.
New-York, Dec. 31, 1868.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

WILLIAM P. BREOK has associated with himself Mr. WILLIAM B. SCHERMERHORN, and will continue the sugar refining business under the firm name of BREOK & SCHERMERHORN, at Nos. 251 and 253 South-st.
Jan. 1, 1869.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.

We have this day associated with us P. VAN ZANDT LANE, and will continue the business of manufacturing patent and enameled leather, under the firm of BLANCHARD BRO. & LANE.
(Signed) N. F. BLANCHARD & BRO.
Newark, N. J., Jan. 1, 1869.

SMITH, SEAVER & BOWEN.

SPENCER B. SMITH, J. A. SEAVER and E. A. BOWEN have formed a copartnership for the transaction of a general banking and brokerage business in stocks, Governments and gold, at No. 8 Broad-st.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of CURRAN, GOODWIN, WALKER & CO. is this day dissolved by its own limitation. The business will be settled by their successors, at No. 309 Broadway and No. 71 Franklin-st.
JOHN P. RICE,
H. M. CURRAN,
H. A. GOODWIN,
PINCKNEY WALKER,
JOHN T. MONTROSS,
C. G. CHAMPLIN,
WM. G. BARNEY.
New-York, Dec. 31, 1868.

THE UNDERSIGNED have formed a copartnership for three years, under the firm name of CURRAN, GOODWIN, WALKER & CO., and will continue the silk and fancy dry goods business at No. 309 Broadway and No. 71 Franklin-st.
JOHN P. RICE,
H. M. CURRAN,
H. A. GOODWIN,
PINCKNEY WALKER,
L. H. TYLER,
WM. G. BARNEY.
New-York, Jan. 1, 1869.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the name and firm of STRANG & ADRIANCE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
THEODOSIUS STRANG,
JAMES B. ADRIANCE.
New-York, Dec. 31, 1868.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm name of
ADRIANCE, ROBBINS & CO.,
for the purpose of transacting a dry goods, importing and jobbing business in the City of New-York, and have taken the store No. 366 Broadway, recently occupied by Strang & Adriance.
THEODOSIUS STRANG,
JAMES B. ADRIANCE,
WILLIAM H. ROBBINS,
JOSEPH B. LOCKWOOD,
EDWARD B. ADRIANCE.
New-York, Jan. 1, 1869.

NOTICE.—Mr. GEO. D. PITKIN RETIRES from our firm this day.
BUTLER, PITKIN & CO.

THE REMAINING partners will continue the FANCY GOODS, YANKEE NOTIONS, and HOSIERY business at their old location, under the same firm name, No. 356 Broadway.
EDWIN T. BUTLER,
JOHN W. PITKIN,
SAMUEL B. HAYWARD.
New-York, Jan. 1, 1869.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1869.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE copartnership of T. RYLANCE & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and the business heretofore carried on by the same at No. 452 East 25th-st., of the City of New-York, will hereafter be carried on by THOMAS RYLANCE and WILLIAM GASKELL, who have assumed the payment of all the firm liabilities.
THOMAS RYLANCE,
JOSEPH HITZ,
WILLIAM GASKELL.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1869.
MR. EDWIN M. COX BECOMES A partner in my business from this date, which will be continued under the firm name of
HOWARD LAPSLEY & CO.,
No. 13 Broad-st.
STOCK, BONDS, &c.,
bought and sold at the New-York Stock Exchange, at the most favorable rates.
HOWARD LAPSLEY.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of WILMERDING & MEAD, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
CHAS. H. WILMERDING,
HIRAM W. MEAD.
The undersigned will continue the stock and exchange brokerage business as heretofore at No. 19 New-st.
New-York, Dec. 30, 1868. HIRAM W. MEAD.

No. 45 Beekman-st., New-York, Jan. 1, 1869.
THE FIRM OF L. T. VALENTINE & LAMONTE was dissolved by mutual consent, to take effect from the 1st day of July last, (1868.) The business will be continued as heretofore by L. T. VALENTINE, who is alone authorized to settle all the affairs of the late firm.
LOUIS T. VALENTINE,
GEO. LAMONTE.

No. 30 Broadway and No 15 New-st., New-York, Dec. 31, 1868.
THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of SATTERLEE, GATES & CO. expires this day by limitation. The undersigned will continue the business as Bankers and Brokers at the same place, under the firm name of GATES & LOWE.
HENRY F. GATES,
JOHN LOWE.
Member N. Y. Stock Exchange and Government Board.

No. 30 Broad-st., New-York, Jan. 1, 1869.
MR. GEORGE BLISS (OF THE LATE FIRM of George Bliss & Co.) has this day joined our New-York and London firms, which will be continued under the firm names of MORTON, BLISS & CO., New-York, and L. P. MORTON, BURNS & CO., London.
L. P. MORTON & CO.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1869.
WE HAVE THIS DAY FORMED A partnership, under the title of JOHNSON & DAY, for the transaction of a banking and stock commission business.
S. FISHER JOHNSON, CLARENCE S. DAY, member New-York Stock Exchange.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name of ANDERSON & SMITH is dissolved in consequence of the death of Mr. Anderson. The undersigned will continue the business under the same style.
JOHN GALT SMITH, JR., No. 113 Duane-st.
New-York, Dec. 31, 1868.

No. 4 Fourth-av., New-York, Jan. 1, 1869.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAS THIS DAY disposed of his interest in the Carpet Business to Mr. R. SMITH. Parties having any claim against R. SMITH, Agent, will please send memorandum of same to me at above address.
JOHN W. VINCENT.

COPARTNERSHIP.—I HAVE THIS DAY associated my son, A. B. BAYLIS, JR., with me in business.
The firm hereafter will be A. B. BAYLIS & CO.
ABM. B. BAYLIS.
No. 17 William-st., Jan. 1, 1869.

NOTICE.—MR. P. H. MALLOY RETIRES FROM our firm, and his interest therein ceases from this date.
H. J. CIPPERLY & CO.,
Nos. 250 and 252 Canal-st.
New-York, Dec. 31, 1868.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm name of HALLOCK & SPAULDING.
LEWIS S. HALLOCK,
P. FROST SPAULDING.
Jan. 1, 1869.

WE HAVE ADMITTED AS PARTNERS:
W. H. BELKNAP, of Philadelphia.
C. F. DEWEY, of Philadelphia.
W. C. POWELL, of New-York.
WM. A. DROWN & CO.

Banking-house of Taylor Brothers,
No. 1 Nassau-st., New-York, Jan. 1, 1869.
MR. ALEXANDER TAYLOR RETIRES THIS DAY from our firm. ALEXANDER TAYLOR, Jr., is this day admitted a partner in our firm.
TAYLOR BROTHERS.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1869.
THIS DAY, CLARENCE S. BROWN, OF New-York, retires from, and FREDERIC CHALMERS, of Liverpool, is admitted to, partnership in our several firms.
BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

Office of Gibson, Beadleston & Co.,
No. 50 Exchange-place, Jan. 1, 1869.
MR. HENRY A. TITUS IS ADMITTED A partner in our house from this date.
GIBSON, BEADLESTON & CO.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1869.
MR. GEORGE W. DIX, NOW REPRESENTING us in Europe, is a partner in our firm from this date.
DIX & MORRIS.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1869.
MR. GEORGE A. SOPER WITHDRAWS from our firm from this date on account of ill health.
JOHN A. [illegible] & CO.

No. 16 Broad-st., New-York, Jan. 1, 1869.
MR. BENJ. F. WEEKS HAS AN INTEREST in our house from this date.
J. [illegible] & CO.

MR. WILLIAM D. WADE IS ADMITTED a member of our firm from this date.
New-York, Jan. 1, 1869. H. D. WADE & CO.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 13 EAST 39TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and Madison avs.—To let, in a first-class house, to a gentleman and lady, or single gentlemen, some handsome rooms; best French board; references given and required.

NO. [illegible] EAST 15TH-ST., NEAR IRVING PLACE.—Handsome furnished rooms, with first-class board, to a gentleman and wife, or a party of gentlemen; also a few day boarders.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET a nicely-furnished front room on third floor, without board, $3 per week; with breakfast, $6. Address B., Box No. 137 Times Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A very desirable front room on second floor, furnished, with bath attached, with or without board. No. 112 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH SUPERIOR table and privilege of parlors, in a private family, requiring unquestionable references. No. 33 West 27th-st., near Coleman House.

NO. 143 EAST 21ST-ST., GRAMERCY PARK.—A nicely furnished room, on second floor, suitable for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, to let, with first-class board.

NO. 44 WEST 23D-ST.—A PARLOR AND bedroom on parlor floor, and two large rooms above, to let, with or without private table; also reception room, suitable for a physician. References required.

NO. 431 GRAND-ST.—BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED rooms; location central; convenient to all the cars; $2 per week; fire and light; few boarders taken; dinner at 6; terms quite moderate.

WANTED—BOARD IN AN AMERICAN FAMILY, in exchange for teaching music, or French, or German. Hoboken preferred. The lady has been teaching several years. Address S., Box No. 115 Times Office.

TO LET—IN NINTH WARD, PARLOR AND bedroom, furnished, with partial board, to single middle-aged gentlemen; family private. Apply at No. 668 Greenwich-st.

FIFTH-AV., OPPOSITE THE BREVOORT HOUSE.—Superior suites of rooms with private table if desired. Also, single rooms with board, in the first-class house No. 16 5th-av.

WANTED—BOARD NEAR SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.; three rooms required in house pleasantly located. Address J. M. H., Box No. 5,685 New-York Post Office.

A SUITE OF ROOMS ON THE SECOND floor, handsomely furnished; also a hall bed-room on the third floor to let with board. No. 15 West 24th-st.

BOARDING.—AN ENGLISH FAMILY WILL let, Jan. 1, a parlor and one or two bedrooms; second floor front; location central; table first-class. Inquire at No. 110 East 22d-st.

NO. 2 WEST 43D-ST.—A PRIVATE FAMILY will let a handsomely furnished parlor on first floor, and part or entire second floor, with board; private table if desired; references exchanged.

NO. 224 WEST 24TH-ST., BETWEEN 7th and 8th avs.—To let, with board, a front room on second floor; hot and cold water; those in pursuit of a home, call; no children taken; references required.

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOMS, centrally located, $3 per week; fire and light; few boarders taken; terms moderate. No. 431 Grand-st.

NEW AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms, with board, may be had in the very desirable location No. 100 West 31st-st.

FIRST AND SECOND STORY FRONT rooms, handsomely furnished, either singly or en suite, to let, without board, at No. 15 University-place.

NO. 72 WEST 35TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—The second floor to let, with board; terms moderate; references exchanged.

NO. 28 WEST 29TH ST.—TWO SUITES OF rooms, with or without board.

RAILROADS.

TWELVE DAYS TO SAN FRANCISCO, VIA UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD AND WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S

FIRST-CLASS PASSENGER COACHES, BETWEEN the Railroad termini.
Passengers and Express matter carried through on mail time.
For further information apply at the General Office of the Company,
NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
where through tickets can be purchased.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Leave James-slip 8:30 A. M., Mail train for Greenport; 10 A. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 3 P. M., Express, River Head; 4 P. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 5:30 P. M., Farmingdale and way stations. All trains connect with branch to Hempstead. Sunday train at 9 A. M. from Hunter's Point for Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 23, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland and North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with the sleeping-cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.

10 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

11:30 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West. Drawing-room car attached to this train through to Troy.

3:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing-room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:30 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:00 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-cars every day, except Saturdays, attached from New-York, through to Ogdensburg without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:20.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leaves Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
3:15 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburg, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4:15, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 1:45 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway, and depot, foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M. And Saturdays only 12 midnight. The 1 and 4:15 P. M. run through to Monsey.
Nov. 2, 1868. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD and CAPE COD TOWNS AND NANTUCKET.
Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.
One of the Magnificent Steamboats,
NEWPORT or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.
By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.
R. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
New-York, Aug. 12, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

STONINGTON LINE. TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant side-wheel Steamers
STONINGTON and PLYMOUTH ROCK,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 3 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.
D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL DEPARTMENT OF THE
Novelty Iron Works,
NOS. 77 AND 83 LIBERTY-ST.,
CORNER BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Plain and Ornamental Iron Work of all kinds for Buildings.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—IN THE VICINITY OF BOND-ST., IN Lafayette-place, or in Sloan's carpet-store, a PORTEMONNAIE, containing three $50 notes and about $50 in smaller notes. Return to E. P. GARDINER, No. 7 West 28th-st., and be liberally rewarded.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SLEIGHS, CARRIAGES, VELOCIPEDES, HARNESS.

IMMENSE STOCK. GREAT BARGAINS.
100 sleighs, 1,000 sleigh bells, harness, robes, &c., at warerooms of CALVIN WITTY, No. 638 Broadway. A lot of second-hand carriages for sale cheap.

FOR SALE—A HORSE, CART AND HARNESS; horse 7 years old, sixteen hands high, sound and kind in all harness; suitable for cart or truck. Call at JAMES E. McELARNEY'S [illegible], No. 683 3d-av., near 42d-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE YOUNG HORSE; A GOOD driver and speedy. Also a three-quarter road wagon and single harness, in good condition. To be sold on account of owner's sickness. No. 57 Greenpoint-av., Greenpoint, L. I.

A BARGAIN.—A LARGE, YOUNG, HEAVY sorrel, 16 hands draught horse, pony built, $185; also, two good work horses, 15 and 16 hands high, $65 and $85; all sound and kind. No. 422 West 13th-st.

STALLS TO LET.—GOOD BRICK STABLE. O. SHELLARD, No. 267 East 10th-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR PAPER FOR THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

OFFICE OF CONGRESSIONAL PRINTER,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 9, 1868.

In pursuance of the provisions of the fourth section of the act entitled "An act to further regulate the printing of the public documents, and the purchase of paper for the public printing," approved on the 27th of July, 1868, Sealed Proposals will be received until TUESDAY, the 26th day of January, 1869, at 9 o'clock A. M., for furnishing the Paper for the public printing until the 31st day of December, 1869; the said proposals to be opened before, and the award of contracts to be made by the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing, to the lowest and best bidder for the interests of the Government. The subjoined schedule specifies, as nearly as can be ascertained, the quantity of each kind of paper that will be required, but the contracts will be entered into for all that may be needed during the year, and no more:

CLASS 1.—UNCALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.
22,000 reams of fine Printing Paper, uncalendered, measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing forty-five pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 2.—CALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.
6,000 reams of superfine calendered Printing Paper, measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing fifty-three pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.
1,000 reams of superfine calendered Printing Paper, measuring 28x34 inches, and weighing forty-four pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 3.—SIZED AND CALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.
1,000 reams superfine Printing Paper, hard-sized and super-calendered, measuring 24x32 inches, and weighing forty-five pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 4.—MAP PAPER.
1,000 reams superfine Map Paper, sized and calendered, of such sizes as may be required, corresponding in weight with paper measuring 19x24 inches, and weighing twenty-one pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 5.—WRITING PAPER, (to be of any required weights.)
3,000 reams Quarto Post, 10x16 inches.
3,000 reams Flat Cap, 13x16½, or 14x17 inches.
3,000 reams Double Cap, 16x26, or 17x28 inches.
2,000 reams Demy, 16x21 inches.
2,000 reams Double Demy, 20½x32 inches.
2,000 reams Folio Post, 17x22 inches.
1,000 reams Double Folio Post, 22x34 inches.
500 reams Medium, 18x23 inches.
500 reams Royal, 19x24 inches.
500 reams Super Royal, 20x28 inches.
500 reams Imperial, 22½x31 inches.
300 reams Cover Paper, measuring 20x25 inches, and of any required color or colors.
3,000 reams of any required size not enumerated above, and not exceeding 21x31 inches.

CLASS 6.—PAPER FOR POST OFFICE BLANKS, (engine-sized.)
1,000 reams, measuring 20x26 inches, weighing 42 pounds per ream.
800 reams, measuring 28x36 inches, weighing 53 pounds per ream.
800 reams, measuring 26x32 inches, weighing 46 pounds per ream.
500 reams, measuring 18x29 inches, weighing 30 pounds per ream.

Proposals will be received for the whole quantity, or for any portion not less than one thousand reams, of the papers designated in Classes 1 and 2, and for the whole quantity, or any portion of the papers designated in Class 5, being not less than one-fourth. Samples of the quality of the papers, in all the classes, will be furnished upon application at this office, and the successful bidders will be required rigidly to conform to the samples furnished.

Each class will be considered separately, and be subject to a separate contract, but bidders may offer for one or more of the classes in the same proposal.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a bond with security to the approval of a United States Judge or Attorney, in the penalty of $10,000, that the bidder or bidders, if his or their proposal shall be accepted, shall furnish the articles proposed for; and each proposal must be accompanied by satisfactory evidence that the person or persons making said proposal are manufacturers of or dealers in the description of paper which he or they propose to furnish.

All the paper in the several classes must be delivered at the Government Printing Office, in the City of Washington, in good order, free from all and every extra charge or expense, and subject to the inspection, count, weight and measurement of the Congressional Printer, and be in all respects satisfactory.

The supplying of an inferior article in any of the classes, or a failure to supply the quantity required at any time, will be considered a violation of the contract.

Blank proposals will be furnished upon application at this office, and no proposal will be considered which does not conform exactly thereto.

Proposals will be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Paper," and addressed to the *Joint Committee on Public Printing*, either to the care of Hon. H. B. Anthony, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Printing; Hon. A. H. Laflin, Chairman of the House Committee on Printing; or John D. Defrees, Congressional Printer, Washington, D. C.

By direction of the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing.
JOHN D. DEFREES,
Congressional Printer.

PROPOSALS FOR THE PUBLICATION OF THE DEBATES IN CONGRESS.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC PRINTING,
FORTIETH CONGRESS, THIRD SESSION,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 28, 1868.

The Joint Committee of Public Printing of the Fortieth Congress, third session, invite sealed proposals until the 14th of January, 1869, for reporting and publishing the debates in Congress, in accordance with the following section of an act approved July 20th, 1868:

SECTION 3. And be it further enacted, That all acts or parts of acts authorizing the publication of the debates in Congress are hereby repealed from and after the 4th day of March next, and the Joint Committee on Printing is hereby authorized and required to invite proposals for the publication of the actual proceedings and debates in Congress, upon a plan and specifications to be previously published by them, and shall also ascertain the cost of such publication by the Superintendent of Public Printing, and shall report as soon as practicable such proposals and estimates of cost, together with a bill to provide for the publication of the debates and proceedings of Congress.

The joint committee have adopted the present plan of publication, in a daily paper containing no political matter, and subsequently, after revision, in a quarto form, but they also invite propositions for publication in other forms, as the whole subject is to be laid before Congress for its final approval and action.

All proposals should embrace: First, the furnishing of a corps of reporters for each House, acceptable to its Committee on Printing, and sufficiently large to report the debates promptly.

Second—The publication of the debates in a daily paper, to contain no political matter, to be issued in time to be sent from Washington by the earliest mails leaving on the morning of its publication; the proposition to state the kinds of type to be used, and the price per thousand ems, including all changes, corrections and additions to matter put into type; also, the prices for the publication of written or printed matter not reported; and also the weight, size and quality of the paper to be used.

The proposal to state what the first five hundred copies of each number of the paper so printed will be furnished for, and what each additional copy will be furnished for.

Third—The compositions of the reports so printed into quarto form, without any extra charges for corrections, and the cost of printing this quarto edition on paper to be furnished by Congress, including dry-pressing and delivery for binding. The proposal to state what the first five hundred copies of each signature of the quarto edition so printed and dry-pressed will be furnished for, and what each additional copy will be furnished for.

Fourth—Persons making proposals will state whether or not they propose to make any additional charges for mailing the daily edition, messengers, indexing the quarto edition, waiting for copy, or any other service connected with the reporting and publication of the debates; and if they do, to state what those charges will be, with the understanding that no claim will be made for remuneration or extra compensation in any shape beyond what is embraced in the proposals.

No proposal will be received unless accompanied with a bond with security, to the approval of a United States Judge or District Attorney, in the penalty of $25,000 that the bidder or bidders shall execute the work if the Joint Committee on Public Printing desire to make the contract with him or them, and each proposal must also be accompanied by satisfactory evidence that the person or persons making it can command the necessary facilities, and are practically acquainted with the business of publication.

The joint committee will furnish any desired information that they may possess concerning these proposals, on application to John D. Defrees, Congressional Printer, Washington, D. C.

Proposals will be indorsed on the envelopes, "Proposals for the Publication of the Debates in Congress," and addressed to the care of Hon. H. B. Anthony, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Printing; Hon. A. H. Laflin, Chairman of the House Committee on Printing; or John D. Defrees, Congressional Printer, Washington, D. C.

By direction of the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing.
JOHN D. DEFREES, Congressional Printer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 28, 1868.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals for constructing the portion of the New-Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, between the cities of New-Orleans and Mobile, embracing about 2,680,000 cubic yards of earth-work, the delivery of materials for and construction of 4,500 lineal feet of truss bridging, 25,000 lineal feet of pile and trestle bridging, and for delivery of 400,000 cross-ties and other materials, will be received at the Company's office, in the City of New-Orleans, up to 10 o'clock A. M. Wednesday, Jan. 20, 1869.

Maps and profiles of the line, plans of structures and approximate amounts of work to be done, will be exhibited at the same office, on and after December 10, 1868, and blank forms furnished for contracts, specifications, propositions, &c., &c.

All proposals to be addressed to Henry Van Vleck, Chief Engineer for the New-Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company, New-Orleans, La.

The Company reserves the right to reject any proposal which for any reason may be deemed unsatisfactory.
JAMES A. RAYNOR,
President N. O., M. and C. R. R. Co.
Office of the Company in New-York, No. 31 Pine-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF WILLIAM D. VEEDER, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOSEPH E. GOLDTHWAITE, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the office of Troy & Place, No. 28 Fulton-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 30th day of May next.—Dated Nov. 12, 1868.
JENNIE C. GOLDTHWAITE, } Executors.
HENRY C. PLACE. }
n13-law6mF

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT The Ladies' Union Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in the City of New-York, will apply to the Legislature of the State of New-York, at the next session thereof, for an alteration or amendment of its charter, by the repeal of the restrictions therein contained, as to the amount of real estate which said Society may hold, and of the income of its personal estate.—Dated Dec. 18, 1868. By order of said Society.
MATILDA E. ADAMS, Secretary.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the estate of the late Charles Bussell, must present the same with vouchers to the undersigned at No. 269 West Houston-st., within six months from this date.
ALFRED BUSSELL, } Executors.
SAML. D. BUSSELL, }
New-York, Sept. 17, 1868. sept18-law6mF

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.—GENEVIEVE.

Last week of GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT.
Sole Lessee and Director ... J. GRAU.
ELEVENTH WEEK AND LAST NIGHTS OF GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT.
TO-NIGHT, the performances will consist of Offenbach's famous opera bouffe,
GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT,
given entire, with its great cast and splendor of mise en scene. Rose-Bell, Desclauzas, Carrier, Beckers, Gabel, original role of Pitou, together with the entire strength of the company, comprising 140 persons.
NO MATINEE NEXT SATURDAY.
Herve's celebrated Opera Bouffe, L'OEIL CREVE, will be produced for the first time in America next week.
Admission, $1. Reserved seats 50 cents extra. Family Circle, 30 cents. Private Boxes, $10 to $8.
AFTER 9½, HALF PRICE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM,

Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
Open from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M.
THREE PERFORMANCES THIS DAY.
NEW-YEAR'S FESTIVAL. } Three
NEW-YEAR'S FESTIVAL. } Performances.
Second sensation by the
LYDIA THOMPSON BURLESQUE TROUPE.
ERNANI, } Secure Places. { ERNANI,
ERNANI, } { ERNANI,
Or the
HORN OF A DILEMMA,
preceded by the
QUIET FAMILY,
in the EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock.
The domestic drama of
KATE KEARNY AND POPULAR FARCE,
in the AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, by the full company. PARLOR ENTERTAINMENT by Commodore Foote, Miss Nestelle, Col. Small, Mons. Zack, &c., at 12 and 4 o'clock, when, as well as at all hours of the day and evening, the HOST OF LIVING HUMAN PHENOMENA, MENAGERIE OF WILD ANIMALS, 1,000,000 curiosities of Wood's Museum, unto which is just added the INEXPLICABLE SEA MONSTER, forming the greatest combination of attractions in the world.
Admission—Adults, 50 cents; children, 25 cents.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT ... DIRECTOR.
MATINEES EVERY DAY AT 2½.
MATINEES EVERY DAY AT 2½.
SUPERB HOLIDAY PROGRAMME!
BOTH AFTERNOON AND NIGHT,
will be presented the very successful
GRAND COMIC CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME,
entitled
BLUE BEARD A LA TURQUE-FRANCAISE;
BLUE BEARD A LA TURQUE-FRANCAISE;
BLUE BEARD A LA TURQUE-FRANCAISE;
together with a brilliant display of
DASHING HORSEMANSHIP,
EXTRAORDINARY ACROBATIC EXERCISES,
AND WONDERFUL GYMNASTIC FEATS,
BY THE MOST TALENTED TROUPE
OF STAR RIDERS AND ACROBATS
to be found in Europe or America.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF DAMAGED CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28, 1868.

Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Capt. W. B. Gill, Military Storekeeper, United States Army, on account of the United States, at Schuylkill Arsenal, Gray's Ferry-road, in the City of Philadelphia, Penn., on THURSDAY, the 7th of January, 1869, at 10 A. M., the following-named articles of damaged clothing and equipage, rags, &c., &c., viz.:

29 Forage Caps,	30 Haversacks,
23 Blankets, woolen,	397 Knapsacks, strapped,
314 Uniform Coats,	70 Ax Handles,
65 Uniform Jackets, cavalry,	62 Hatchet Handles,
1,333 Uniform Jackets, light artillery,	411 Camp Colors,
819 Great Coats, horsemen,	2 Storm Flags,
	32 Canteens, complete,
30 Great Coats, footmen,	221 Trumpet and Bugle Cords and Tassels,
64 pair Trousers, horsemen,	2,720 pounds Burlaps, old,
293 pair Trousers, footmen,	1,169 pounds Cuttings, white cotton,
137 Sack Coats, lined,	10,161 pounds Cuttings, old tent,
16 Sack Coats, unlined,	2,720 pounds Paper, old,
40 Shirts, flannel and knit,	1,463 pounds Rope, old,
608 pair Drawers,	7,774 pounds Scraps, iron,
107 pair Stockings,	225 pounds Scraps, old [illegible],
	660 Boxes, old,

1 lot Lumber, old; also, a quantity of Chevrons, Feathers, Fifes, Sashes, Drums, &c., &c.

The sale will commence at 10 o'clock A. M. on the day above mentioned, and continue from day to day until the whole of the property advertised is sold.

Terms cash, in Government funds.

All property purchased must be removed within five days from the date of the sale.

Catalogues will be furnished on application at this office, or at that of the Military Storekeeper at the Schuylkill Arsenal.
D. H. RUCKER,
Assistant Quartermaster-General,
Brevet Major-General United States Army.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction, on SATURDAY, Jan. 2, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 23 Liberty-st.,
GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suites, in green silk figured brocatel; gilt frame French plate pier and oval mirrors; pier bases, hair mattresses, straw paillasses, mahogany and rosewood bedsteads, crimson brocatel window curtains, rosewood and mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, carved rosewood wardrobes, black walnut chairs, in green reps, together with other articles of household furniture.
ALSO AT 12 O'CLOCK.
Carved rosewood 7-octave piano, by Barmore & Co., of this City, a very fine instrument. Also the balance of the stock remaining uncalled for from the sale of J. M. Badger, of Dec. 15, consisting of clocks, regulators, silver and plated ware, jewelry, &c., by order of J. Fornischon, assignee. Also 78 cases peach marmalade, in good order; together with a large invoice of glassware, viz.: tumblers, wines, sherries, butter dishes, goblets, &c. Also an invoice of clothing, consisting of coats, pants, vests, suits, overcoats, &c. Sale without reserve.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advance due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, April 12, 1864.
The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October 27, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, May 31, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, October 29, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, November 30, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, January 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, March 23, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, April 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, June twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, May 24, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, June 28, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, August 23, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, October 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, Dec. 28, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, March 29, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, May 31, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, July 26, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, Oct. 24, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, Dec. 27, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, Jan. 31, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, March 28, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, August twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, May 30, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, Aug. 29, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, Dec. 26, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, March 26, 1868.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, May 28, 1868.
The above sale is postponed to THURSDAY, October twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, July 30, 1868.
The above sale is postponed to THURSDAY, January twenty-one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
New-York, Oct. 14, 1868. oct15-law[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.

H. L. BATEMAN ... Lessee and Director.
Seats secured to-day at the box office only.
THIS EVENING, LAST NIGHT
of Offenbach's two charming productions, which, since their first representation, have nightly attracted houses composed of the most refined and fashionable auditors, whose unanimous opinion is one of unqualified praise of the composer's talent as manifested in the two operas, and of unbounded admiration of the rendition of the music by
MLLE. IRMA,
who thus has established her superiority as a vocalist over every artist on the French stage.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, AT 8,
LA CHANSON DE FORTUNIO
AND
LES BAVARDS.
MLLE. IRMA AS ROLAND AND VALENTIN.
MLLE. DE ROSA IN A NEW BALLET.
SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 2,
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE
DE GEROLSTEIN.
Seats secured six days in advance at box office; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Delmonico's, No. 22 Broad-st.
MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 4,
FIRST PERFORMANCE IN AMERICA
of Offenbach's latest success, and the present great sensation at the Theatre des Varietes, Paris,
LA PERICHOLE.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE—MATINEE.

BARBE-BLEUE. MATINEE. BARBE-BLEUE.
SATURDAY, Jan. 2, at TWO.
BARBE-BLEUE.
MLLE. IRMA AND MONS. AUJAC,
And the Great Original Cast.
ADMISSION ... ONE DOLLAR.

CENTRAL PARK WINTER GARDEN.

7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK.
GRAND HOLIDAY FESTIVAL.
UNPARALLELED SUCCESS OF THE
GREAT COMBINATION COMPANY.
CROWDED DAY AND NIGHT.
MAMMOTH ENTERTAINMENTS.
CONTINUED SUCCESSION OF NOVELTIES,
BY THE GREAT STAR ARTISTS.
The entire establishment is beautifully decorated.
THE SPLENDID CHRISTMAS BAZAAR,
OPEN DAY AND EVENING,
from 10 o'clock A. M. until 11 o'clock P. M.
EXTRAORDINARY VARIETY OF ENTERTAINMENTS
in the WINTER GARDEN AND CONCERT HALL.
THE MUSIC FROM THEODORE THOMAS' ORCHESTRA.
THE SCHOEPFER TYROLEAN SINGER SOCIETY.
MLLE. MARIETTA ZANFRETTA,
THE WORLD-FAMED ARTISTE ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
THEODORE ZANFRETTA,
THE CELEBRATED GYMNAST AND PANTOMIMIST,
together with his
WONDERFUL PERFORMING DOGS.
MASTER GEORGE, AGED EIGHT YEARS,
The greatest juvenile gymnast in the world.
THE GRAND AUTOMATIC THEATRE,
animated by a thousand automatic figures,
and a great variety of other entertainments.
ADMISSION, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
TO-MORROW, (SATURDAY,) AT 3,
GRAND NOVEL AND STUPENDOUS
FAREWELL MATINEE.

TAMMANY. TAMMANY.

THE INAUGURAL PERFORMANCE,
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 4, 1869.
SECURED SEAT SALE CONTINUES
SECURED SEAT SALE CONTINUES
SECURED SEAT SALE CONTINUES
THIS (FRIDAY) MORNING, JAN. 1, 1869.
THIS (FRIDAY) MORNING, JAN. 1, 1869.
THIS (FRIDAY) MORNING, JAN. 1, 1869.
at the Tammany, 14th-st., also at the Theatre Ticket Office, No. 114 Broadway.
SUBSCRIBERS' TICKETS.
SUBSCRIBERS' TICKETS,
for the season of January, February and March, 1869, are now ready and may be purchased at both offices.
PRICE TWENTY DOLLARS.
PRICE TWENTY DOLLARS.
PRICE TWENTY DOLLARS.
GRAND OPENING NIGHT MONDAY NEXT.
First appearance of all the STARS and ARTISTS.
ORATORIO AND CHORUS,
BURLESQUE AND EXTRAVAGANZA,
GRAND BALLET,
PANTOMIME,
GYMNASTIC SCHOOL,
PUNCH AND JUDY,
PANORAMA OF SCOTLAND,
FAMOUS MAGIC TABLEAUX,
BERLIN ORCHESTRION,
THE GRAND ORCHESTRION,
PROMINENT ORCHESTRA,
and a thousand novelties, beyond the compass of this advertisement to present.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.

NEW-YEAR'S DAY. SIGNOR BLITZ.
MATINEE AT 3 O'CLOCK. EVENING AT 8.
DOUBLE-HEADED SPHINX, LEARNED CANARIES and VENTRILOQUISM.

A CARD.

MME. A. VON BAERNDORF, Baroness von Schoultz, begs leave to inform the residents of New-York and vicinity, that in accordance with general request she will begin a series of representations in the Union League Club Theatre, Madison-av., corner of 26th-st., the first to take place on SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 9, 1869.
Subscription list ($30 for twelve nights) at Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway.
N. B.—The subscriptions will close after the 3d of January.

UP IN A BALLOON,

Sung by Miss Lydia Thompson in the burlesque of Ernani. Price 30 cents.
WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway,
Branch store No. 865 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

JOHNSON & DAY,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 80 Broadway and No. 5 New-st., New-York.
Buy and sell on commission, gold, Government securities, railroad stocks, bonds and all other securities dealt in at the Board of Brokers; make advances on approved securities.
S. FISHER JOHNSON,
CLARENCE S. DAY,
Member New-York Stock Exchange.

FOR SALE—PINE-ST. PROPERTY—THE FIVE story stores, Nos. 92 and 94 Pine-st., near South-st., running through to Depeyster-st., about 22 feet wide each; will be sold together or separately. Price $25,000 each. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A LIST OF BUSINESS PROPERTY offered for sale by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers and Real Estate Brokers, can be had on application at the office, No. 3 Pine-st., first floor.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING,

Nos. 38, 39 and 40 Park-row.
On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear.
The building is thoroughly fireproof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazard incident to fire.
Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,

In great variety and at prices from
$10, $12 50, $15, $17 50, $20 to $30 and upward,
Manufactured by
THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY.
ALSO,
Hearths, Tiles, Cisterns, Baths, Sinks, Urinals.
BILLIARD TABLE BEDS.
Slabs, plain and enameled. Slate work made to order.
A discount to the trade.
Quarries and Manufactory, Middle Granville, N. Y.
Warehouse and Showrooms,
40 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND THOSE desiring to obtain MARBLE MANTELS of new designs, carefully selected with regard to taste, elegance and economy, are invited to call at the manufactory and warerooms of FISHER & BIRD, Nos. 97-103 East Houston-st.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS OF the latest designs, at very low prices, at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLE MANTELS, HEAD-STONES, at reduced prices, S. KLABER'S manufactory, No. 57 1st-av., near 3d-st. Mantels put up in the country. Get price list.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED MARBLE and MARBLE MANTELS, RICH and ELEGANT DESIGNS. T. B. STEWART, No. 318 West 42d-st., near Broadway. Branch No. 605 6th-av.

DRY GOODS.

MORITZ DINKELSPIEL,

No. 787 BROADWAY,
Opposite Astor-place.
Ladies' Dress Trimmings and Buttons,
Velvet, Bonnet and Sash Ribbons,
Laces, Embroideries and Lace Goods,
Satin and Velvet on the bias,
Standard Small Wares,
in great variety, at popular prices.
MORITZ DINKELSPIEL,
No. 787 Broadway,
Opposite Astor-place.

STATIONERY.

SLOAT & JANES,

Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 16 Fulton-st. Orders solicited.

DIARIES FOR 1869—EVERY VARIETY.—Also daily journals, from 25 cents to $2; expense books, blank books and stationery, all kinds; fine writing desks, portfolios, pocket-books, albums, &c. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers and Printers, 45 Maiden-lane.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, as 20,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

A. FRANKFIELD & CO., JEWELERS, No. 203 8th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 315 8th-av., corner 26th-st., patentees and sole manufacturers of cuckoo clocks, and agents for all American watches, diamonds and gold jewelry, silver and plated ware, wholesale and retail.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—BEGINS at 8.

1869. HAPPY NEW YEAR. 1869.
324th to 333d performance of G. L. Fox's pantomime.
"The" Hit. } HUMPTY DUMPTY. { "The" Hit.
"The" Hit. } { "The" Hit.
The Inimitable American Pantomimist,
MR. GEORGE L. FOX AS CLOWN.

"A brilliant kaleidoscope of Fairy Marvels and enchantments, comic tricks, gorgeous scenery, great dancing, bubbling fun."	333 333 333 333 334	There never was a piece so unexceptionably cheery, bright and innocent as this beautiful production.

MLLE. SANGALLI AND THE ITALIAN BALLET.
THE BURLESQUE RAILROAD SCENE.
MATINEES 1½, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
Brilliant reconstruction of H. D. in a few days.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager ... Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.
LAST NIGHTS, FOR THE PRESENT, OF THE FOLLOWING PLAYS.
FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 1, 1869,
SPEED THE PLOUGH.
Characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. GEO. HOLLAND, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. C. H. ROCKWELL, Mr. J. L. MATTHEWS, Mr. G. F. BROWNE, Mrs. VERNON, Mrs. SEDLEY BROWN, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, Miss MARY BARRETT.
The piece to conclude with the original Country Dance.
SATURDAY, JAN. 2, MONEY.
MONDAY, JAN. 4, MONEY.
TUESDAY, JAN. 5, MONEY.
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 6, THE CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH, and WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.
THURSDAY, JAN. 7, MONEY.
FRIDAY, JAN. 8, MONEY.
In preparation,
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.
Box-book for Mr. LESTER WALLACK'S NIGHTS now open.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers ... JARRETT & PALMER.
THIS (Friday) and EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock, concluding at 10:40, will be presented the most
ATTRACTIVE DRAMA EVER PRESENTED IN AMERICA,
NIGHTLY CROWDING THIS MAGNIFICENT THEATRE,
Entitled
AFTER DARK; Or, LONDON BY NIGHT.
The Wonderful
RAILROAD SCENE
RAILROAD SCENE
AT 10:25
NIGHTLY
ENCORED.
THE GRAND SCENERY, PERFECT ACTING,
BANJO SOLOS, COMIC SONGS,
PICTURES OF LONDON LIFE, &c.,
The best ever presented upon the Metropolitan stage.
Seats secured six days in advance.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GREAT ATTRACTION.
NEW-YEAR'S NIGHT.
THE
WALLACK COMPANY
IN
STILL WATERS RUN DEEP
AND
ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS.
Box book now open.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Admission 50 cents.
A SUCCESSION OF CROWDED HOUSES.
THIS EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE
THE GREAT STARS OF THE PROFESSION,
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
IN JOHN BROUGHAM'S BEST PLAY,
THE EMERALD RING.
NEW YEAR'S A BRILLIANT ENTERTAINMENT.
SATURDAY—REGULAR FAMILY MATINEE.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE.

BLUE BEARD and BELLE HELENE. } EVERY EVENING,
BLUE BEARD and BELLE HELENE. } SATURDAY
WORRELL SISTERS. } MATINEE.
Two operas every night.
NEXT MONDAY, FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD.

BOWERY THEATRE.

1869. NEW-YEAR'S DAY. 1869.
HAPPY NEW-YEAR.
Six pieces. Grand festival performance. BLACKSMITH OF ANTWERP, THE BARBER'S APPRENTICE, SNOW BIRD, CARTOUCHE, DON JUAN, ONE OF THE BHOYS. Matinee SATURDAY.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

NO. 585 BROADWAY.
GLORIOUS SUCCESS, RECEIVED WITH SCREAMS OF DELIGHT.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD AND BACKUS,
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
IMMENSE HIT.
IMMENSE HIT.
BONE SQUASH DIABLO.
BONE SQUASH DIABLO.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. 14TH-ST.

Crowded by most fashionable audiences. "Great hit of Dan Bryant's wonderful imitation of Gabel. One of the Gens'd'arms. Genevieve de Bryant. Dan Bryant and Seymour encored nightly." Success of Unsworth and Eugene's burlesque opera "Trovatore." Master Raphael De Solla, the infant tenor. Trovatore. Gens'd'arms. Genevieve de Bryant.

THE HIBERNIAN MINSTRELS,

APOLLO HALL, Corner of Broadway and 28th-st.
EVERY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Matinee at 2 o'clock TO-DAY. Moore's Melodies, and the roaring farce, "O'FLAHERTY'S DHRAME." Admission 50 cents; reserved seats, $1; gallery, 30 cents.

EMPIRE CITY SKATING RINK,

3D-AV. AND 63D-ST.
HAPPY NEW-YEAR TO ALL SKATERS.
Come and skate, rain or shine.
Good ice every day.
Visit the Rink once and satisfy yourselves.
Brilliantly illuminated in the evening by 700 gas-burners.
Concert by the Empire City Skating Rink Band, from 2 to 5 and 7 to 11 every day.
Alone worth the price of admission.
Single admission, 50 cents.
Children under 12, 25 cents.
Grand carnival in preparation.

DANCING.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY.

No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st.
Misses and Masters, Wednesdays & Saturdays 4 o'clock. Gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings at 8 o'clock.

MR. AND MRS. BLASKO'S ACADEMY OF DANCING AND LIGHT GYMNASTICS, at No. 64 West 34th-st. Classes in dancing for ladies and children daily; for gentlemen, Monday and Thursday; classes for light gymnastics, Tuesday and Friday. Particular care taken for round and high shoulders.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING CLASSES.—At No. 212 5th-av., and at his residence No. 681 5th-av. Send for a circular.

MUSICAL.

RAVEN & BACON,

(Established 1829,)
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.
Warerooms, No. 646 Broadway, New-York.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatories of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS OF six first-class makers, at greatly reduced prices for cash, during the holidays, at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway. Fifty new and second-hand instruments for rent, and rent money applied if purchased; monthly installments received for the same. Instruments tuned and repaired. Cash paid for second-hand instruments.

SIGNOR G. RONCONI, MELODRAMATIC artist of the Italian opera, having withdrawn as partner and Professor from the Musical College of Mme. Gazzaniga and Mr. Albites, informs his friends and the public generally that he will resume his lessons at his residence, No. 210 East 13th-st., on MONDAY, Jan. 4, 1869. Circulars to be had at the principal music stores.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF WINDING UP our present business, we will dispose of our stock of pianos at very reduced prices.
A. H. GALE & CO., No. 107 East 12th-st.

PHILLIP PHILLIPS & CO., DEALERS IN Smith's Unrivaled American Organs; also, Pianos, Melodeons and Sunday School Music. Send for price list. No. 37 UNION-SQUARE, Broadway, New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$2,000 TO PUT IN BUSINESS.—THE advertiser will purchase with cash an interest in, and devote his time in extending some well-established and really profitable business. The most searching references will be given and the same rigidly exacted, as the party means to join in no other than some safe and honorable business. Address until Jan. 12, with particulars, A. B. C., Box No. 542 Post Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GOODS LEFT WITH BRANDON & CO. as security can be had by calling for them at J. F. BERRY & CO.'S, No. 575 Broadway.
S. P. BARKER, Receiver.

CLEAR SIGHT SECURED BY THE use of the pure French crystal glasses, obtained at CHAPMAN'S, No. 1,149 Broadway, above 26th-st.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope. Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED ladies, with or without medicine, by Mme. RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., and at Druggists, No. 167 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail. Caution.—All others are counterfeits.

A LADIES' PHYSICIAN.—DR. GRINDLE, No. 4 Amity-place, near Amity-st., having over eighteen years' successful and uninterrupted practice in this City, guarantees certain relief to all ladies requiring special treatment. Sure relief to the most anxious patient, with or without medicine. Elegant rooms for ladies about to require nursing.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted, privately, on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures in all stages. Office No. 21 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 5 City-Hall place.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of venereal diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

HAPPY NEW YEAR!

The First Day of 1869—The Old Time Observances—Making Calls—New-Year's Eve—German Festivities—Church Ceremonies.

To-day, according to time-honored custom, the honest burghers of New-Amsterdam will visit each others' families, pronounce the usual benediction for the three-hundred-and-sixty-five days next to come, and partake of the hospitalities of the season. The prospect is that it will not be a good day for getting about, but this will not interfere much with the plans of those who have made up their minds to make a day of it. The habit of breaking bread with your neighbor on the first day of the year is much more sensible than many of those by which society in these parts is enslaved. For renewing old acquaintances and forming new ones, forgetting little past differences and harmonizing elements hitherto discordant, this is the occasion of all the year especially set apart. If every man would become his own peace-maker on this day, and consider it a religious duty to exchange New Year's civilities with his enemy, he would be celebrating the birth of a new era in the proper spirit.

Unfortunately, the spirit which ordinarily possesses those who have made many calls is of a different proof, and many who commence the day in the most amiable mood are transformed by it ere the midnight hour into the enemies of their own peace and of that of the entire neighborhood in which they may happen to make their more boisterous demonstrations. The temptation to get too much steam on when there are so many convenient places along the road for filling the boiler, is very great. It is not wonderful if some are carried too far before the train with the crazy engineer aboard can be stopped. Without reading a temperance lecture, we will merely take occasion here to caution those who are inclined to travel to-day that there is more danger than usual of a collision and a smash up. The prediction that there will not be so many calls to-day as usual, like that to the same effect made just before every other New-Year's Day, will probably not be verified. The custom certainly is not falling into disuse, and if the weather should be clear all day, doubtless, the streets will be filled as usual till a late hour by parties of gentlemen, some on foot, and others in all manner of conveyances, hastening in a wild way from house to house, with such long lists of "friends" to be called upon that they might stagger the poet who wrote,

"He who has *one* is blessed beyond compare."

The principal object in life of many young men to-day, will be to ascertain by experience precisely how many of their lady acquaintances they can manage to see within a given number of hours. They will rush precipitately into each quiet domicile, whose inmates for this occasion are doomed to the infliction, and hastily ejaculating "The compliments of the season!" will seize a glass of wine and make away with it in a trice, and then madly flee from the mansion of their dearest friend as if it were a pest-house. A stranger, unacquainted with our usages, seeing these bevies of swallow-tailed blackbirds flitting from house to house with kids upon their talons would judge, and not unjustly, that the flocks hereabouts were suffering severely from their depredations. Others, more sensible than these, will call only upon the people whom they care for and who care for them, and will make sure of at least one happy day in the new year. While those who are well-to-do in the world are thus enjoying themselves, the poor will not be altogether neglected. At the public charitable institutions sumptuous dinners will be served up, as is usual of New Year's Day. The Commissioners of Charities and Corrections have made ample provision for those who are under their care. The public buildings, as well as private places of business, will be generally closed. The Post Office will remain open until 10 A. M., and the Custom-House will be open an hour for the entrance and clearance of vessels. The Stock Boards have all adjourned until Saturday. There will be no reception at the City Hall, and the Mayor's Office, as well as the other places for the transaction of public business, will be closed.

NEW YEAR'S EVE.

The last hours of the expiring year were, as usual, embittered by the numerous individuals who deem it a sacred duty that they owe to society to go about the City blowing horns loudly (and occasionally taking horns quietly) in commemoration of the occasion. These gentlemen did their duty last night faithfully, and deserve all the credit that it is proper to accord to such an exhibition of public spirit. They were evidently determined to seize this opportunity, if they never had another, to make a noise in the world. It might reasonably be inferred that they never expected to have another, for they made the most of this occasion. They solemnly proclaimed their intention to see the old year out and the new year in; but when the hour for the grand transformation scene arrived many of them, by stress of frequent libations, were in such a condition that in the language, partly Latin and partly in English, apparently, they "hic—couldn't see it."

AMONG THE GERMANS

the Sylvester Abend, or New-Year's Eve, is an occasion of universal festivity. A German who would miss the opportunity of spending that evening among his friends could rarely be found. Those belonging to one of the innumerable Vereine (social clubs) are sure to have their Kraenzchen, and the others invite themselves or are invited to Sylvester parties. For any man who is not a paterfamilias or a member of a Vereine a bachelor's party is regarded the thing to go to among the Germans on that eve. To be seated round the steaming bunch-bowl, whose flavored contents are sipped with enthusiasm, smoking cigars, telling stories and anecdotes, varied with chorus and solo songs, and a general "Prosit Neujahr" at midnight—all this constitutes a Sylvester evening. It is not till the wee small hours that the "jolly dogs" adjourn for a few hours rest, in order to be able to pay the customary visits during the day. At these visits they try to "gain," if possible, the "new year" from their more intimate lady friends, viz.: To bid her first the compliment of the season, in which case she is obliged to make it good with a kiss, after the good old German fashion.

The "Liederkranz" Society opens the long catalogue of Sylvester festivities. It held a strictly private sociable last night at its club-house in Fourth-street, to which members only, but not even introduced guests, were admitted. The affair ended with a splendid cotillion early in the morning.

Of other numerous festivities those of the "Turnverein," at the Turnhalle, Orchard-street, of the "New-York Sing Academie," at Germania Assembly Rooms, and of the "Photographerverein," Delancey-street, may be mentioned. At most of them a distribution of presents, mostly of a humorous character, for the ladies took place. Among the public amusement places the "Atlantic Garden," Bowery, was visited by Germans of all classes. This spacious and elegant establishment contains the largest orchestrion establishment of the world. An orchestra concert and a vocal concert of Tyrolian Alp singers was performed very successfully. The proprietor, Mr. Kramer, has made this place one of the most respectable concert halls in this City. The Bowery Garden and National Garden were also well visited. At Broadway "Le Pavillon," a German concert hall, which is spacious and elegantly decorated, a concert of the orchestra and the orchestrion was listened to by a cosmopolitan crowd of visitors.

THE OLD YEAR.

The record of the year 1868 is one of eventful interest. The story of the revolution in Spain and of the Reform movements in England is fresh in the memory of all. China has opened a hole in the wall that immured her from the nations, and through it has sent forth her Ambassadors to the Governments of the principal peoples of the world, with overtures for opening new relations with them all upon a basis much wider than that of the prejudices which she has entertained for ages. In this country the Impeachment trial and the election of Gen. Grant, with the guarantees of future peace and prosperity and of a final settlement of the reconstruction questions, are memorable matters. Among the dead of the year are to be placed the names of Charles Kean, Sir David Brewster, Lord Brougham, James Rothschild, Berryer, Samuel Lover, Coquerel, the sculptor Marochetti, Rossini and Dean Milman in Europe; and in this country the following: Bishop Hopkins, Leutze, Elliott, the Mount brothers, the sculptor Ball Hughes, Seba Smith, Charles G. Halpine, Prof. Adler, Julia Dean Hayne, James Buchanan, Thaddeus Stevens, Admiral Bell, of our navy, and Ada Isaacs Menken died.

Watch-Night Meetings.

The time-honored custom of watching the old year out and the new year in, prevalent among the members of the Methodist denomination, was observed last night in nearly all the churches in the City, with peculiar religious services. The exercises, as a rule, began at 9 o'clock with a sermon, which continued until 10 o'clock. Prayer and experience meetings followed until within a few minutes of the hour of midnight, when a brief season of silent prayer was indulged in. As the clock noted the arrival of the hour of 12, hymns of praise were sung, the benediction was pronounced, and the meetings were brought to a close.

A QUEER WILL CASE.

Interesting Investigation at Paterson, N. J.—$100,000 at Odds and Ends—A Detective Marries an Old Thistle to Get into Clover.

A singular will case was commenced on Wednesday evening before Judge Bedle, at the Passaic County Circuit Court, Paterson. The action arose out of a will and codicil made by Robert Carrick, deceased, a wealthy resident of Paterson, by which he revoked many bequests made to friends and relatives in former wills, and also left a sum of $10,000 to a detective officer in Paterson named Jones, whom Mrs. Carrick married only a very few days after the death of her husband. The caviators claim that Mr. Carrick had been of unsound mind before his decease; that his wife then possessed an undue influence over him, and that by reason of this influence she succeeded in inducing him to omit from "his last will and testament" names of those whom he had previously mentioned, and putting in their stead the name of her friend, Harry Ernest Jones, the detective officer. There are many singular facts connected with the case. At the time of his death Mr. Carrick was 75 years of age, and during his lifetime he had resided mostly in Paterson, where he amassed property to a large amount. Early in life he emigrated to this country from Scotland, shortly afterward settled down in Passaic County, and grew rich as the country progressed in prosperity. He was a shrewd, calculating man, occupied several high positions in his adopted city, and having always invested his means to the best advantage, his wealth at the time of his death was estimated at over $150,000. He had remained a bachelor until the age of 70, when he took unto himself the present Mrs. Jones, a young woman sent over to him by friends in Scotland to act in the capacity of house servant. Mr. Carrick has, however, several illegitimate children, whose mother resided in New-York, and who died some time before the espousal of Mrs. Carrick. Mrs. Carrick faithfully acted her part as servant. She and the old bachelor nabob were the warmest friends, and this friendship finally culminated in the secret marriage of the worthy pair; he at the time being about seventy years old, slightly paralyzed, and having a warm affection for "Bourbon;" she a buxom Scotch lassie, fat and fair, but not forty—probably between thirty and thirty-five years of age. The conjugal relations were kept secret, and all went on with man and wife as "merry as a marriage bell." Sometime subsequently, however, Mr. Carrick made a will, by which he bequeathed $60,000 and some property to his wife, and among other legacies he left to his niece Margaret $10,000; to his sister, Mrs. Buchanan, $25,000; to the children of Dr. Nisbet, of Edinburgh, $10,000; to the children of John Warden, of Glasgow, $10,000; to his friend Edward N. Pigott $5,000, &c. After the making of that will Mr. Carrick's house was entered by burglars, and among the detectives detailed to work up the case was Mr. Harry Ernest Jones, considered a very good-looking Police Officer. Mr. Jones did his duty efficiently, and having brought the case to a conclusion satisfactory to all parties, he became a constant visitor to the house of Mr. Carrick, particularly while that gentleman was ill; consoled Mrs. Carrick in her afflictions, and occasionally remained over night. Mr. Carrick gradually grew more ill, had recourse to the bottle of exhilaration, and matters becoming serious, he made a will by which he bequeathed as follows: To his wife, $60,000, household goods, &c.; to his niece, Margaret, $5,000; children of Dr. Nisbet, Edinburgh, $5,000; children of John Warden, of Glasgow, $5,000; to each of his four children, $5,000; to his friend Edward Pigott, $5,000; to Harry Ernest Jones, of Paterson, $10,000, and all the remainder of his estate to his wife. To this will E. M. Pigott and W. Gledhill were executors. In a codicil to it he revoked all bequests to Margaret Carrick, the children of Dr. Nisbet, John Warden and Edward Piggott, and appointing Jacob S. Rogers, Aaron S. Pennington and his wife executors; and as a remarkable circumstance connected with this will, Mrs. Carrick wrote to Mr. Gledhill, one of the executors to it, asking him to pay when her husband would die, the legacy of $10,000 as soon as possible to Harry Jones. Mr. Carrick died, and immediately after the contents of the will had been made known, the friends in Scotland, Margaret Carrick, the niece, and others, entered suit against it on the ground that deceased had been of unsound mind at the time of signing the document. The case came on before a Master in Chancery, when an immense mass of testimony was taken. Counsel appeared for all the parties concerned, for the proponents of the will and for the children who were in favor of the last codicil, inasmuch as the withdrawal of so many legacies left them a greater chance of getting their shares. Counsel for the caviators were also present, and after a very full investigation, in which the evidence was all written out, the matter was adjourned, to be submitted for decision to the Circuit Judge. The case came before Judge Bedle on Wednesday, and was continued yesterday. The evidence taken before the Master was read, and the following is a summary of what has any relevancy to the case:

Edward Clark testified that he was a witness to Mr. Carrick's last will, dated Nov. 14, 1866; Mr. Carrick acknowledged the paper to be his last will and testament; when the paper was witnessed Mr. Carrick was apparently feeble, but did not appear to be of unsound mind. Elias Brown King deposed that he and Mr. Van Saun were witnesses to the codicil dated February, 1867; Mrs. Carrick asked him to do so, and he went to their house for the purpose; thought Mr. Carrick a person of sound mind; he died March 30, 1867. Richard Coughlin swore that he witnessed the will of 1866; Mr. Carrick then looked feeble, and not as competent as when he drew the will of 1865. Henry A. Williams testified that he was witness to the codicil of the will of 1865; Mr. Carrick appeared then to be of sound mind.

William Gledhill, counsellor, deposed: That he was Mr. Carrick's legal adviser; knew him to be a manager of the Patterson Savings Bank, also President of it; the bank had to close and the managers lost money by it; drew up the two wills; at the time of drawing up the last one Mr. Carrick was of sound mind, and suggested several alterations; got a letter from Mrs. Carrick asking that the legacy to Jones should be paid immediately after Mr. Carrick's death; in a subsequent conversation as to when the legacies would be paid, Mr. Carrick said he understood they were not to be paid until a year after death; once showed a paper to him, and thought it was quite plain he could not understand it then; on another occasion when speaking of friends in Scotland Mr. Carrick burst out into a fit of sobbing; heard Mr. Carrick say that Jones had been of great service to him; heard Mr. Jones assisted at one time in the arrest of burglars, and the recovery of wearing apparel stolen from Mr. Carrick's house.

Samuel A. Van Saun swore he was witness to the codicil of the last will; about then, had a conversation with Mr. Carrick, when he said that Jacob Rogers was one of the best friends he ever had, having left, subject to his draft, $400,000 or $500,000; then witness felt there was something in Mr. Carrick that was not rational.

Dr. Reeves testified that deceased died of paralysis; his mind was affected in some measure by disease; the paralysis was of long standing; saw him on the 15th of March, 1867, apparently under the influence of whisky; before that, he appeared to be a man of sound mind; saw him occasionally exhilarated with liquor, and believed Mrs. Carrick did her utmost to stop him from drink.

Jane Johnson testified that she saw Messrs. King and Van Saun coming to the house to bear testimony to the codicil; when about signing it witness left the room at the request of Mrs. Carrick; Mrs. Carrick carefully attended her husband; Mr. Jones was the most frequent visitor at the house; several times a week, and remained over night on a few occasions.

Evidence was continued on yesterday corroborative of the statement of the case already given, after which the Court took the papers and reserved decision.

BOLD STREET ROBBERY.

A Citizen Assaulted in Front of His Own Dwelling—The Assailants First Rob and Then Mortally Wound Him.

Two unknown men passed through East Twelfth-street, near Broadway, at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, and on finding Mr. Chas. M. Rodgers, aged 60, and proprietor of a boarding-house at No. 42 East Twelfth-street, engaged in sweeping the sidewalk in front of his house, they suddenly assaulted him, without provocation and for the purpose of robbery. Mr. Rodgers resisted and was stabbed in the abdomen by one of the thieves, who both escaped, though they left a hat and coat skirt behind them. Mr. Rodgers tore the skirt off in the struggle. In the pocket was subsequently found his pocket-book and watch and chain, which had been taken from his person. A leather sheath, evidently belonging to the knife used by his assailants, was also found in the street near the scene of the affray. Mr. Rodgers' hat had been cut and slashed in the most singular manner, though he had only sustained one wound, as already noted.

The wounded gentleman was carried by his friends into his own house, where Coroner Flynn soon arrived and took his *ante-mortem* statement, as follows:

"I am proprietor of a boarding-house at No. 42 East Twelfth-street. About 7 o'clock A. M. I went out to sweep the sidewalk, and while sweeping the area two men came along; one was a tall man, the other a short one. I had never seen either of them before. The short man took off his coat, a white one, and handed it to the other, whereupon the tall man said, 'Don't, Jim,' and went across the street. The short man then returned and attacked me, brandishing a large knife in his hand. He made several strokes with the knife at my head, which cut my hat through. I then clenched with him, with the view of protecting my life. While thus struggling he seized my watch and chain and took them forcibly from me. He also took my wallet, which was in my pantaloons pocket. While he was robbing me I called out 'murder!' when he stabbed me in the left side. Immediately after I cried out he ran away across the street, and took his coat from his companion. Before running away, I saw him throw something in the street."

Mr. Rodgers' wound is considered to be of a fatal character, as the weapon entered the intestines, and he was at the last accounts in a very critical condition. Mr. Rodgers was formerly well known as the superintendent of the St. Nicholas Hotel, and his [illegible] is a detective in that establishment. Capt. Caffrey, of the Fifteenth Precinct, is making strenuous efforts to trace the assassins, though there is not much chance of success, as the only person who saw the unknown assailants is a colored boy, who passed them just before they assaulted Mr. Rodgers.

Extensive Fire in Broadway—Aggregate Loss $60,000.

At 6 o'clock last evening a fire occurred on the fourth floor of the large building No. 387 Broadway, occupied by S. W. H. Ward, manufacturer of linen shirts and paper collars. The entire building is occupied by Mr. Ward, whose stock is valued at $100,000. The flames spread rapidly and extended to the third floor, thus occasioning the throwing of an immense quantity of water into the edifice. The loss by fire and water is estimated at $35,000 on stock, upon which there is an insurance of $50,000 in City and surburban companies. The fire extended to the adjoining building, occupied by Fowler & Wells, phrenologists, who sustained a loss of $4,500; covered by an insurance in the Merchants, of Hartford, $3,000; City of Hartford, $3,000; Atlantic, of Providence, $3,000; Capital City, of Albany, $2,000; Fulton, $4,000; Williamsburg City, $2,000; Commerce, of Albany, $3,000; Lorillard, $3,000. Both of these buildings belong to an estate in the charge of Chas. A. Macy, executor, and the damage to them is estimated at $2,000; fully insured.

Church of the Resurrection.

A Sunday School festival took place yesterday afternoon at the Church of the Resurrection, on the corner of Madison-avenue and Forty-seventh-street. Tall evergreens stood on each side of the altar, and a Christmas tree, well laden with gifts, was in front. Previous to the distribution, the Rector, Rev. Edward Flagg, addressed the children. He reminded them that they had souls, and suggested that they should save them. He recalled also to their minds the atonement of the blessed Savior, and introduced Rev. Mr. Canfield, of the Leight-street Church, who discoursed briefly upon Christmas Eve in Russia and Germany. A hymn was then sung, and the anxious juveniles received their awards. The school consists of seventy children, and the congregation of the church of about three hundred. It is a comparatively small building, and cost, with the lot, about $60,000. The congregation formerly worshiped in Twenty-fifth-street, but sold their church to the Universalists, and moved to their present edifice last February.

The Erie War.

The following decision on the motion, made incidentally on the argument of the motion to vacate Judge Sutherland's orders to suspend the appeal from these orders, has been given by Judge Cardoza:

"It is manifestly just and proper that, pending a motion to vacate an order, the moving party should not be compelled to prepare to argue his appeal from that order, and the defendant ought not, as suggested by plaintiff's counsel, to be required to withdraw the present appeal, because in case of an adverse decision upon this motion, the defendant, if the time to appeal from the original order had then expired, might be remediless. Neither party can be harmed, except to the extent of the delay of one term, by the stay asked for, and which is obviously right. The order is therefore granted."

Polytechnic Branch of the American Institute.

A meeting of this branch of the American Institute was held last evening, Mr. Tillman presiding. Mr. Johnson exhibited a diagram of the manner in which isometrical drawings may be projected with great ease and simplicity by the use merely of a T square and right angled triangle. Dr. Feuchtwanger exhibited a diagram of a furnace which, it was claimed, would save seventy-five per cent. of fuel by admitting the air through an outer casing. Mr. Van Derdoyde explained the theory of electric induction and the difference between dynamic and static electricity. He also exhibited some of the latest inventions in electrical apparatus. Mr. C. P. Levitt then read a paper on "The Perpetual Dynamic Indicator," with which the session of the Society closed.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

An Elegant New-Year's Gift.—Among the least expected, but not, probably, the least welcome of the arrivals at Speaker Colfax's residence in Washington to-day, on the occasion of his first reception since his marriage, will be the elegant New-Year's offering of a few of the New-York friends of the Vice-President elect, which was dispatched from this City yesterday. The offering, which is intended as a New-Year's surprise present to Mr. and Mrs. Colfax, consists of a superb silver coffee-urn, of entirely novel design and exquisite workmanship. It is in the form of a globe, and holds two gallons. Surmounting the globe, which is of highly-polished silver, is a frosted silver figure of Cupid in a reclining posture, with his left hand on a laurel branch, which is kept ever green and fresh from a watering cup held in the right hand. The construction of the legs supporting the globe, the oblong base for the cup to rest upon, and in fact the whole design and construction of the urn are both novel and beautiful. The whole rests upon an oval-shaped plateau two feet or more in diameter, with an elegantly-chased rim. In the centre of the plateau, and also on the front surface of the globe, are the initials C. W., engraved in monogram. The urn was on exhibition for a short time yesterday at No. 3 Maiden-lane, and attracted much attention. It was designed and manufactured by the Gorham Company, Providence.

Masonic Presentation.—A presentation of a first-class piano-forte to Oliver G. Brady, Esq., W. M. of St. John's Lodge No. 1, New-York, was made last evening at his residence, No. 56 Bank-street. The gift was presented by P. G. M. Robert G. Holmes, Esq., on behalf of St. John's Lodge, No. 1, New-York, who paid an eloquent tribute to the past services and sterling worth of the recipient, who has been elected for the fourth time W. M. of that Lodge, and who has also served as a D. D. G. M. of the State of New-York, both of which positions he had held with honor to himself and his associates. The memento, he remarked, was but a trivial appreciation of the esteem in which his brothers held him. Mr. Brady, in reply, said that the costly gift would be prized, not only by himself, but that during his absence with the brethren its dulcet tones would serve somewhat as a substitute for his presence with those who were near and dear to him. The piano, worth $1,000 in gold, bore the following inscription: "Presented, Jan. 1, 1869, by St. John's Lodge No. 1, New-York, Free and Accepted Masons, to Right Worshipful Brother Oliver G. Brady, as a token of respect and esteem, and as a testimonial for his services as Master of said Lodge from December, 1865, to December, 1868."

Republican General Committee.—In the list of officers and delegates to the Radical Republican General Committee, published on Wednesday, the Ninth District should have been included in two tickets. The following is claimed to be the one regularly elected, as the election was held in the place where the regular meetings are held: For President, George E. Keyser; First Vice-President, Frank D. Karr; Second Vice-President, Thomas H Coppins; Recording Secretary, Isaac Cokelet; Corresponding Secretary, Daniel A. Anderson; Treasurer, William H. Christie; Delegates to General Committee, Sinclair Tousey, J. Solis Ritterband, H C. Robinson, James Cummings, John Dargavel, Wm. E. Noble, James Webb, Charles J. Rose, Joseph Forbes, Jacob R. Riley, George Leyland, Andrew J. Conkling, Wm. H. Merrill.

The Proposed Reorganization of the Fire Department.—It is said that the officers and men of the New-York Fire Department are generally disgusted with the innovation about to go into effect in organizing the force in military style, also that Chief Engineer Kingsland (whose title will be Col. Kingsland under the new *régime*) will probably resign his position on account of the change, and that a large number of the other officers will follow his example.

Probable Fatal Affray.—An altercation occurred yesterday in the liquor saloon of Bernhardt Schwartz, No. 541 First-avenue, between James Shanly and William McCutchhson, about quoits, when the latter drew a knife and stabbed Shanley in the abdomen, causing a dangerous wound. The wounded man was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and his assailant was arrested.

St. Stephen's Church Bazaar.—The bazaar which has been held in the basement of St. Stephen's Catholic Church, Twenty-eighth-street, for the past few days, to defray the expenses of the recent alterations of the church, the new altar and the altar pieces, closed yesterday morning. There were sixteen stalls, including the stalls of the Sisters of Charity, the stalls of the Sunday School and those of the Temperance Society. The sum of $900 was realized. The painting of Donneybrook Fair was exhibited, and added much to the profits of the bazaar. The contributions were numerous and costly, and the proceeds of the sales nearly cover the debts which Dr. McLean, the Pastor, has to discharge.

A Cuban Thief at Large.—Information was received yesterday by Inspector Dilks, to the effect that on the 10th of last November, one Jose, a mulatto, and a native of Cuba, absconded from Havana, taking with him $10,000 worth of Spanish gold notes on the Banco Espagnol, the property of his mistress, Mme. Rosa A. Scull. As it is thought that Jose has arrived in the United States, a sharp lookout for him will be maintained.

The Board of Police.—The Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners held an informal meeting yesterday, and adopted a resolution tendering Mr. President Acton three months' leave of absence, should he determine to retain his present position.

Minor Items.—A man named Sanger, residing temporarily with Mr. R. Reivers, in Seventieth-street, near Third-avenue, was found dead in bed yesterday....Mrs. Catharine Viner, a German woman, aged 31, cut her throat yesterday, at No. 96 First-avenue, though she did not inflict a fatal wound. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital....John Highland, of No. 241 Washington-street, who was bitten by a rabid dog last Summer, was yesterday taken to Bellevue Hospital, suffering from hydrophobia.... [illegible]

No. [illegible] street, [illegible] a [illegible] day, and severely injured one of the employes, named [illegible] Rowson, who was taken to the New-York Hospital.

Chemical Entertainment.—Dr. John F. Boynton will give a Christmas stereopticon entertainment, in the great hall of the Cooper Union, to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock. At that hour the doors will be closed, in order to avoid a disturbance of the lecture by newcomers.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Fire in Hamilton-avenue.—Yesterday morning, about 3:30 o'clock, the four-story tenement-house, No. 27 Hamilton-avenue, took fire, and in a short time that and the house No. 17 Union-street, adjoining, were nearly destroyed. No. 27 Hamilton-avenue, was owned and partially occupied by Mr. Louis D. Stelling as a clothing store and dwelling, and his loss on the building amounts to $2,000; insured in the Germania Insurance Company for $6,000. The loss on stock in the store, furniture and clothing on the second floor, is estimated at $2,500; insured in the same Insurance Company for $2,200, and the New-Amsterdam for $800. The basement was occupied by Mr. Herman Busching as a lager-beer saloon; loss on fixtures and stock, $600; insured in the Germania Insurance Company for $900. No. 17 Union-street is owned by Mr. Julius Koehls, who kept a butcher shop on the first floor and resided in the second. His loss on the building is $1,500; insured in the Germania. The families had to turn out and look for shelter elsewhere.

Theft of a Gold Watch.—John Schneider, an upholsterer, who was temporarily employed at the house of Mrs. Kellinger, in Lawrence-street, a day or two ago, was arrested yesterday by Detective Frost, on a charge of stealing from Mrs. Kellinger's house a gold watch worth $100, and taken before Justice Buckley, who held him for examination.

NEW-JERSEY.

Westfield Bond Robbery Case.—Judge Dupue and associate Justices sat at the Union County Court yesterday, to investigate the charges made against Henry Little, Aaron Little, Andrew Keefe and David Newbring, for having, on the 25th of June, entered the house of David Miller, of Westfield, assaulted the family and robbed the house of $7,000. Amos C. Foster swore that he went to the house of a Mr. Brown to arrest Wm. Henry Little, but was refused; asked again for admittance at 11 o'clock at night, but was refused; waited until morning, when Henry Little came out, and had him taken into custody. Julia Anne Ogden swore that on the night after the robbery Henry Little shaved off his whiskers, leaving a goatee. Wm. O. Richards swore that the day after the robbery Henry Little said that he would show him how he could get money without working. After the evidence of some other witnesses the case for the plaintiff closed. The defence is an *alibi*. The case was adjourned to next week.

Fatal Accident to a Child.—An illegitimate mulatto child was found smothered in bed yesterday morning, at the Almshouse on Snake Hill. The mother of the infant is a girl named Abson, aged 15, daughter of a man who committed suicide seven or eight years ago, in jail, to save himself from being hanged. The baby was only a few weeks old, had been doing well, and its sudden death was at first supposed to have been intentional. Coroner Warren inquired into the matter, and found that the beds in the house were so small and so shaped, it was reasonable to suppose the mother had accidentally smothered the child. He gave a permit for burial.

Consolidation.—Residents of Hudson City will hold a meeting, on Tuesday next, at the old Rommel & Laight's Brewery, for the purpose of considering the question of the consolidation of the cities of Hudson County, as proposed by the Board of Chosen Freeholders.

Railroad Accident.—An accident occurred a few days since to a man named John Fox, who was caught between the platforms of two cars that backed into each other at the Erie Railroad depot, Jersey City. His injuries are supposed to be very serious.

Sheep Stealing.—A man named Chris. Van Winkle, a resident of Greenville, and teamster by trade, was arrested in Bergen yesterday for having stolen from Mr. Harrington, of the Bay Shore House, a sheep valued at $5. He was committed for trial.

Breach of City Ordinance.—A teamster named George Lower was fined $10 yesterday by Judge Aldridge, of Hudson City, for having carted goods without the requisite license.

Skating.—The Jersey City Rink was opened last evening.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, Thursday, Dec. 31—11:30 A. M.

Consols open at 92¼ for money and 92⅜ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds quiet at 74⅝. Stocks steady; Erie, 26¼; Illinois, 95⅛.

Liverpool, Thursday, Dec. 31—11:30 A. M.

Cotton—The market opens active and the sales of the day are estimated at 15,000 bales.

Middling Uplands........10⅞d.

Middling Orleans........11⅛d.

The sales of the week have been 87,000 bales, of which 12,000 were taken for export and 16,000 on speculation. The stock in port and on shipboard is estimated at 352,000 bales, of which 82,000 are from America.

Breadstuffs—Corn, 37s. 6d.@37s. 9d. ℔ quarter for Mixed Western.

Produce—Refined Petroleum quiet and steady.

London, Thursday, Dec. 31.

Whale Oil, £37 ℔ ton.

London, Thursday, Dec. 31—1 P. M.

Consols for money, 92⅜; for account, 92⅜@92½. Stock market firm; Illinois, 95⅛.

Liverpool, Thursday, Dec. 31—1 P. M.

The stock of Cotton at sea bound to this port is estimated at 265,000 bales, of which 105,000 bales are from America.

Provisions—Pork firmer and higher at 90s. ℔ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Bacon, 53s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Lard, 65s. ℔ cwt.

Produce—Tallow, 48s. ℔ cwt.

Havre, Thursday, Dec. 31.

Cotton firmer, both on the spot and to arrive; Tres Ordinaire, on the spot, 126f. ℔ cwt.

London, Thursday, Dec. 31—4:30 P. M.

Consols close at 92⅜ for money, and 92⅜@92½ for the account.

United States Five-twenty Bonds, 74⅝. Railway Stocks closed steady: Erie Shares, 26¼; Illinois Centrals, 95⅛.

Frankfort, Thursday, Dec. 31.

United States Five-twenty Bonds, 78¾ for the issue of 1862.

Liverpool, Thursday, Dec. 31—4:30 P. M.

Cotton—The market closed firm at the following quotations:

Middling Uplands, on spot........10⅞d.

Middling Uplands, to arrive........10¾d.

Middling Orleans........11⅛d.

The sales of the day foot up 15,000 bales.

Breadstuffs, Provisions and Produce—The markets closed unchanged in tone and quotations.

London, Thursday, Dec. 31—4:30 P. M.

The London markets are unaltered in tone and quotations.

Antwerp, Thursday, Dec. 31.

Petroleum—Standard White, 53½f. Holders ask ½f. more.

Liverpool, Thursday, Dec. 31—Evening.

Trade Report—The advices from Manchester are favorable; the market for goods and yarns is firm.

Paris, Thursday, Dec. 31.

Bourse easier; Rentes 70f. 5c.

Havana, Thursday, Dec. 31.

Sugar quiet and nominal; No. 12 Dutch Standard 8½ reals. Exchange—On London, 17¾ ℔ cent. premium; on United States, 60 days' sight, in gold, 7 ℔ cent. premium; short sight 9 ℔ cent. premium.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

Chicago, Thursday, Dec. 31.

Exchange on New-York, par selling. Flour dull; Spring Extras, $5@$7 12½. Wheat firmer, but quiet at an advance of ½c.@¾c.; sales of No. 1 at $1 20@$1 23; No. 2 at $1 12½@$1 13½; since 'Change at $1 15. Corn dull at a decline 2c.@2½c.; Old No. 1, 61c.@65c.; No. 2 Kiln-dried, 55c. for the last half of January. New—Buyers at 48c.; sellers at 48½c. Oats dull and quiet; sales of No. 2 at 46c. Rye firmer; sales of No. 1 at $1 14@$1 14½. Barley quiet and unsettled, closing at $1 55 for No. 2. Whisky dull and nominal at 93c.@95c. Provisions active and firm. Mess Pork advanced 25c.; sales 5,000 bbls. at $27@$27 25 cash, and $27 75 seller last half of January, and $28 50 buyer January, closing firm at $27 25 cash. Lard firm at 17c. for steamed with cooperage, and 16½c. without. Other Hog products are inactive. Dressed Hogs active and firm at an advance of 15c.@25c.; sales at $11@$11 25, dividing on 200 lbs. Live Hogs in good demand for packing and shipping; higher grades have advanced 10c.@15c.; lower grades advanced 15c.@20c; the range was from $8 25@$10. Beef Cattle active and firm at an advance of 25c.@35c.; Common Cows to Light Steers, $3 50@$5 25; Fair to Good Shipping Beeves, $5 50@$7. Receipts to-day—11,000 bbls. Flour, 41,000 bushels Wheat, 31,000 bushels Corn, 21,000 bushels Oats, 4,800 bushels Rye, 4,300 bushels Barley, 11,000 Hogs. Shipments—14,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 32,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, 13,000 bushels Barley, 4,200 Hogs.

New-Orleans, La., Thursday, Dec. 31.

Cotton—Receipts of the week, 22,973 bales; exports—foreign, 32,310 bales; coastwise, 6,899 bales; receipts to-day, 3,040 bales; exports, 9,005 bales; stock, 125,150 bales; sales to-day, 7,300 bales; sales of the week, 41,600 bales; Middlings, 24½c.@24¾c., closing at the outside figure. Gold, 135½. Exchange—Sterling, 147; Commercial, 145¾@146½; New-York Sight, ½ discount. Sugar—Yellow, Clarified, 13c.@13½c. Molasses firm; Common, 52½c.@55c.; Prime, 65c.@66c.; Choice, 67c. Flour quiet and firm; Superfine, $7 50@$7 62; Double Extra, $7 75; Treble Extra, $8 25@$8 50. Corn quiet and firm; White, 78c.; Yellow, 80c. Oats, 68c.@70c. Bran dull at $1 40. Hay—Prime, $25@$27. Pork unsettled; quoted at $28 37. Bacon scarce: Shoulders, 14½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 19½c.; Clear Sides, 19½c. Hams lower; Plain, 15c.; Canvased, 17c. Lard—Tierce, 17½c. Whisky firm and unsettled.

Cincinnati, Thursday, Dec. 31.

Flour firm but unchanged. Wheat dull; No. 1 Red, $1 75. Corn dull at 6c.@67c. Oats dull at 59c.@60c. Rye steady at $1 25. Cotton firm; Middlings, 24½c.@24¾c. Whisky firm but unchanged. Dressed Hogs firm at $11 50@$12 for City, and $11 25@$11 75 for Country. Mess Pork held at $28; $27 50 was offered. Bulk Meats in good demand, with large sales at 11c.@12¾c., 11½c.@13c. for Shoulders, Sides, Clear Rib and Clear Sides, fully cured. Green Meats—Shoulders, 9¾c.@10c.; Sides, 12½c.@13c.; Hams, 14c.@14½c. Lard firm but quiet at 17c.@17½c. for Prime Steam and Kettle; generally held ½c. higher. Gold, 134⅞. Exchange dull. Money stringent.

St. Louis, Thursday, Dec. 31.

Tobacco heavy and unchanged. Cotton advancing; Middling, 23½c. Flour steady but unchanged. Wheat dull; Prime to choice Red, $1 65@$2 05; No. 2 Spring, $1 25. Corn dull at 6[illegible]. Oats dull at [illegible]. Barley unchanged. Rye steady at $1 25. Whisky steady at 95c. Pork heavy. Bulk Meats firm at 11c.@13c. for Shoulders and Clear Sides. Bacon—13c. for Shoulders, 16½c. for Clear Rib, and 17½c. for Clear Sides. Lard heavy. Hogs firm at $10@$10.50, gross. Cattle unchanged. [illegible] dull at [illegible]. Receipts—2,600 bbls. Flour, 4,500 bushels Corn, 2,400 bushels Oats, 4,300 head Hogs.

Oswego, N. Y., Thursday, Dec. 31.

Flour in moderate demand, and 25c. lower; sales 1,[illegible] bbls. at $7 [illegible] for No. 1 Spring; $8 25 for Amber Winter; $[illegible] for Double Extra. Wheat quiet but [illegible]

[illegible] Philadelphia, Thursday, Dec. 31.

Cotton higher; closed at 25c. for Middling Uplands, and 25½c. for Gulf. Flour very dull and unchanged; [illegible] Family at $[illegible]. Wheat declined [illegible]; Red [illegible]. Corn [illegible]. Oats steady at 74c.@75c. Petroleum [illegible]. Provisions move slowly. Mess Pork [illegible]. Lard, 17c.@[illegible]. Whisky, at [illegible].

Buffalo, N. Y., Thursday, Dec. 31.

The market closed dull; demand fair for new, which is scarce; holders generally firm. The following are the nominal rates: Flour, $7 [illegible] for City-ground Spring. Wheat, $1 50 for No. 2 Spring; $[illegible] for White, and $1 80 for Amber. Corn, 85c. for old on the track; 75c. for new, on the track. Oats, [illegible]. Rye, $1 35. Barley, $1 75@$2. Peas, $1 35. Pork, $28. Lard, 17½c. Highwines, $1.

Savannah, Ga., Thursday, Dec. 31.

Cotton opened weak and closed firm; Middlings, 24½c.; sales, 971 bales; receipts, net, 241 bales of Sea Islands, 20,220 bales Uplands; coastwise, 13 bales Sea Islands. Exports—To Great Britain, 28 bales of Sea Islands, 5,113 bales Uplands; to France, 30 bales Sea Islands, 2,229 bales of Uplands; coastwise, 121 bales Sea Islands, 7,684 bales Uplands. Stock, 3,423 bales Sea Islands, 43,673 bales Uplands.

Norfolk, Va., Thursday, Dec. 31.

The net receipts of Cotton for the week ending on the 31st are 3,429 bales; receipts coastwise are 500 bales; total receipts for the week are 3,959 bales; exports coastwise are 4,367 bales; stock on hand, in store and shipboard, not cleared, 1,152 bales. The market is very firm; Low Middlings at 24c.@24½c.; the total sales of the week are 179 bales.

Milwaukee, Thursday, Dec. 31.

Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat active and steady; sales of No. 1 at $1 21, No. 2 at $1 12. Oats dull and weak; sales of No. 2 at 47c. Corn firmer; New, 55c. Rye quiet; sales of No. 1 at $1 10. Barley dull; sales of No. 2 at $1 55. Receipts to-day—3,000 bbls. Flour, 30,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—5,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat.

Mobile, Ala., Thursday, Dec. 31.

Cotton—Receipts of the week, 7,024 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,336 bales; all other foreign ports, 2,031 bales; coastwise, 1,432 bales; stock, 33,[illegible] bales. Market quiet; Middlings, 24½c.; sales of the week, 10,450 bales; sales to-day, 800 bales; receipts, 685 bales; exports, 3,189 bales.

Louisville, Thursday, Dec. 31.

Tobacco—Sales 25 hhds. new Lugs and medium Leaf, $4 75@$13 75. Cotton, 24c. Flour, $6. Wheat, $1 70@$1 90. Corn, 55c., in bulk. Oats, 55c. Rye, $1 40. Mess Pork, $28. Fancy Bacon Hams, 18½c. Bulk Clear Sides, 15½c., packed. Lard—Tierces, 17c. Highwines, free, $1.

Charleston, S. C., Thursday, Dec. 31.

Cotton active, and advanced ½c.@¾c.; Middlings, 24½c.@25c.; Sea Islands, 60c.@$1 50; sales of the week, 3,275 bales; net receipts of the week 10,612 bales; receipts coastwise, 90 bales; total receipts, 2,702 bales; exports to Great Britain, none; other foreign exports, none; exports coastwise, 3,546 bales; stock on hand, 15,310 bales.

Memphis, Tenn., Thursday, Dec. 31.

Cotton firm at 24⅞c.; receipts, 633 bales; exports, 146 bales. Superfine Flour, $7 25. Corn dull. Oats, 65c.@66c. Pork, $27 50. Lard, 18c.@18½c. Bacon nominal; shoulders, 14c.; Clear Sides, 18½c. Bulk Meats dull; shoulders, 11c.@11½c.; Clear Sides, 16c.@16½c. Dressed Hogs, 11c.@11½c.

Baltimore, Thursday, Dec. 31.

Business is almost at a standstill. Cotton firm and unchanged. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat very dull and neglected; no sales. Corn firm; sales Prime White, afloat, at 85c.@90c.; Yellow, 85c.@88c. Oats dull; no sales. Rye dull; no sales. Provisions unchanged.

Wilmington, N. C., Thursday, Dec. 31.

The total receipts of Cotton for the week are 291 bales; exports coastwise are 214 bales; stock on hand, on shipboard, &c., is 800 bales; the sales of the week reported are 102 bales. The market is firm, 24c. for Middling Uplands.

Toledo, Thursday, Dec. 31.

Flour quiet. Wheat firmer; White Michigan, $2 81@$2 82; Amber, $2 77@$2 78; No. 2 Red, $1 67; No. 3 Spring, $1 12. Corn quiet and unchanged; New, 64c. Oats firm; Michigan, 57½c. Rye quiet. Dressed Hogs firm at $10 75@$11.

Wilmington, N. C., Thursday, Dec. 31.

Spirits Turpentine—Nothing doing. Resin active at $1 80@$1 85 for Strained and No. 2. Crude Turpentine active and prices unchanged. Tar active. Cotton steady, and advanced ½c. on Middling Uplands.

Galveston, Thursday, Dec. 31.

Cotton—Receipts, 3,612 bales; exports to Bremen, 2,316 bales; to New-York, 3,079 bales; to New-Orleans, 2 bales; stock, 19,151 bales. The demand is good and offerings light; Good Ordinary 17½c.@18c. Sales 1,770 bales.

San Francisco, Thursday, Dec. 31.

Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat, $1 70@$1 80 for good to choice shipping. Legal-tenders unchanged.

Augusta, Ga., Thursday, Dec. 31.

Cotton market closed quiet; sales, 416 bales; Middlings, 24½c.; receipts, 358 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

Philadelphia, Thursday, Dec. 31.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, third issue, 106½; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 25½; Reading Railroad, 49; Pennsylvania Railroad, 54⅞. Gold, 134⅞.

[Advertisement.]

In no case should the Burglar Alarm Telegraph be left entirely in the care of servants. One strong point of security with this alarm is, that it enables a man, without leaving his room, to control his own house, including the movements of his servants.

E. HOLMES, No. 201 Broadway.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.				
Allemannia	Dec. 16	Hamburg	New-York	
Europe	Dec. 17	Havre	New-York	
FOR EUROPE.				
City of Baltimore	Jan. 2	New-York	Liverpool	
Europa	Jan. 2	New-York	Glasgow	
FOR HAVANA.				
Rapidan	Jan. 2	New-York	Havana	

Departure of Foreign Mails.

SATURDAY.

Mails for Havana and West Indies, by the *Rapidan*, close at the General Post Office at 2 P. M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool, by the *City of Baltimore*, close at 12 M. Supplementary mail for paid letters on Pier No. 45 North River, to 1:30 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4, 9:15 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:20 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	5 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Arizona, for Aspinwall—First cabin—J. M. Entriken, Peter White, E. R. Goodrich, Miss Dina Samson, R. H. Rixford, L. P. Rixford and wife, Dr. Charles R. Dunlap, M. Farley and family, A. Rathbone and wife, Mrs. L. S. Beard, Patrick Whalen, Ezra Hinckley, D. H. Calkins, Mrs. A. B. Fisher, Willie G. Stone, M. Calisher, wife and family, Mrs. R. Munger, son and child, F. Lusser and wife, G. L. Murdock, Mrs. J. M. Wheeler, D. Browder and child, Miss Grace Riddle, Thomas W. Reid, George W. Reid, Dr. J. L. Williams, Capt. J. C. Fairbanks and wife, Mrs. A. M. Hart, J. Henry Hill, H. W. Cole, Herbert Buckingham, J. J. Kirksay, Thomas H. Meney and wife, Mrs. J. X. Crowley and child, Mrs. G. R. Merril, child and son, Mrs. J. T. Watson, Mrs. Laidley. Second cabin—Rudolf Samson, S. H. Wilson and family, F. W. Bush, G. S. Morris and wife, Hugo Fashner, Charles Reinig, Louise Reinig, Capt. F. Howes, E. P. Dorr, Mrs. M. C. Questrow, Asa G. Bunker, S. P. Fowler, Jr.

Passengers Arrived.

Dec. 31—*In steamship Russia, from Liverpool*—Dr. E. Penquet, lady, 2 children and servant, Mrs. Kneeland and daughter, J. C. Todhunter, Jos. M. Todhunter, D. S. Wilson, Mrs. E. M. Pilliams, R. W. Welch, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Hale, W. A. Harris, J. Hutchins, H. H. Perkins, Mrs. Donelly, Mrs. Austin, Mr. Borham, Hon. G. J. Muller and lady, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Stone and servant, J. M. Sanders, E. Haas, Mr. and Mrs. J. Dean, D. de Alzurfeta, Mr. Gozsuch, W. A. Strickland, Mr. Marsh, H. T. Sloane and brother, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Dun, Mr. and Mrs. L. Becker, Capt. R. M. Clark, Mr. Coffin, Mrs. E. Mott and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. James Moore, Mr. Kingsland, Mr. Richmond, Mr. Wheelock, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Ward, Mr. Binner, G. Pether, E. Clessson, E. H. R. Cuff, A. R. McCreary, L. Benjamin, W. P. Lewis, F. S. Spring, Mr. Manroy, C. B. Sheehan, Mr. Dun's maid servant, L. G. Watson, H. Berlew, H. Russell, G. S. Harris, Thomas Horner, J. C. Willis, A. Clark and lady, S. Redmore, T. S. Grant, L. P. Smith, Mrs. O. H. Angel, Miss L. A. Kemball, Mrs. J. P. Spots, Miss M. Spott, Miss L. Spott, A. P. Spott, N. D. Clapp, T. P. Norton and son, W. H. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. J. Farmilee, infant, 4 children and nurse, J. D. Nairne, J. M. Douglas, Mr. Christianson, W. G. Hitchcock, Mr. Townsend, Mr. Gaynor, Mr. Alcott, G. Howard, Mrs. E. Whitworth and infant, H. Oldfield—Total 103.

In steamship Wilmington, from Galveston—Mrs. A. Dreyfus, servant and 2 children, Mrs. C. E. Rice and 2 children, Mrs. Mary Wood, George Burton, John Moore, S. M. Maburg, A. Hofstetter.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7 25 | Sun sets.....4 43 | Moon rises...8 40

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..9 43 | Gov. Island.10 37 | Hell Gate...11 59

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Demokrat* should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....THURSDAY, Dec. 31.

Cleared.

Steamships City of Baltimore, (Br.,) Leitch, Liverpool, John G. Dale; [illegible] (Br.,) Craig, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Arizona, Maury, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steamship Co.; Columbia, Van Sice, Havana, Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.; Gen. Barnes, Morton, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Ashland, Crowell, Wilmington, N. C., J. Hand; Volunteer, Jones, Philadelphia, J. Lorillard; Saragossa, Ryder, Charleston, A. Leary; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, W. P. Clyde.

Barks Kosmos, (N. G.,) Wierichs, Bremen via Philadelphia, F. Schwoon; Cornetta, (Br.,) Merrill, Gibraltar and Malta, G. A. Stoevwich.

Brigs Eastern Star, Foster, Barbados, Bishop & Bro.; Favorite, (Dutch,) Dunegan, H. Trowbridge's Son; Eagle, (Br.,) Morrison, Harbor Briton, N. F., Howland & Aspinwall.

Schooners Dragon, (Br.,) McFarland, Demerara, E. F. Smith & Co.; C. H. Kelly, Reid, Cienfuegos, E. F. Small & Co.; Wenonah, [illegible], Corpus Christi, McRoland & Thorn; S. J. Gilmore, Bunker, Savannah, N. L. McCready & Co.; Hattie [illegible], Charleston, S. C. Philips & Brown; A. J. Freeland, Townsend, Charleston, S. C., Van Brunt & Slaght; Miranda, Hardy, Tangier, Va., R. J. Weinberg; H. S. Rowe, Lee, Tortola, [illegible]; also H. B. Vandersmith; Wake, Gand, Philadelphia, H. B. Vandersmith.

Arrived.

Steamship Russia, (Br.,) Cook, Liverpool Dec. 19, and Queenstown Dec. 20, with mdse. and 103 passengers to E. Cunard. Dec. 19, 5 miles W. of N. W. Lightship, passed steamship Ocean, bound in. 21st, 6 miles W. of Fastnet, passed a Cunard steamer bound E. Same date, lat. 51 28, lon. 12 56 W., saw an Inman steamer bound E. 23d, lat. 51 52, lon. 18 56, passed steamship Columbia (of Glasgow, belonging to the Anchor Line,) hence for Glasgow, under canvas, (since arrived at Queenstown.) 28th, lat. 42 41, lon. 61 19, passed an Inman steamer bound E. 29th, 120 miles E. of Nantucket, passed steamship Minnesota, from Liverpool for New-York. Same date, 65 miles E. of Nantucket, exchanged signals with a North German steamer bound E.

Steamship San Francisco, Deakin, Vera Cruz Dec. 18, Sisal 22d, and Havana 26th, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons. Schr. Lulu Newton, Gray, arrived at Sisal on the 22d inst., and reported a schooner ashore on Orange Keys.

Steamship Minnesota, (Br.,) Price, Liverpool Dec. 15, and Queenstown 16th, with mdse. and 260 passengers to Williams & Guion. Has had westerly gales the entire passage. Was boarded off Nantucket by pilot-boat James W. Elwell, No. 7. Dec. 17, lat. 51 20, lon. 11 40, passed a National steamship bound E.

Steamship Wilmington, Cole, Galveston, Dec. 20, via Key West Dec. 25, with mdse. and passengers to Williams & Guion. Dec. 24, 4 P. M., off Key West, exchanged signals with steamship Vicksburg, bound S. 26th, lat. 28 12, lon. 79 43, exchanged signals with Spanish ship Nueva Aurelia, bound N.

Steamship Mary Sanford, Moore, Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores, &c., to James Hand. Dec. 28, off Frying-pan Shoals, saw steamship Santiago de Cuba, hence for New-Orleans.

Steamship Rebecca Clyde, Chichester, Washington and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Steamship Isaac Bell, Bourne, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Neptune, Baker, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. P. Clyde.

Steamship Zodiac, Hobart, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. Lorillard.

Ship Levanter, (Br.,) Lane, Calcutta Aug. 19, and Sands Head Aug. 22, with mdse. to order—vessel to master. Passed the Cape of Good Hope Nov. 6, St. Helena Nov. 17, the equator Dec. 1, in lon. 32 30 W. Had heavy N. W. gales off the Cape of Good Hope; lost and split sails.

Bark Evening Star, (of Turk's Island,) Miller, Old Harbor, Jam., 19 ds., with logwood to Waydell & Co. Has had moderate weather the entire passage. Brigs Eugene A. Reed, for New-York, and Chimborazo, for Boston, left 48 hours previously.

Bark Maria Heydorn 2d, (N. G.,) Frantzen, Rio Janeiro 49 ds., with coffee to Simon de Visser—vessel to Edye & Brook. Crossed the equator Dec. 1 in lon. 35.

Brig Bravo, (Swed.,) Johnson, Rio Janeiro 55 ds., with coffee to Baring Bros. & Co. Has been 13 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong westerly gales. Dec. 9, lat. 22, lon. 67, spoke bark "Norton," 64 ds. from London for Boston. The N. reports having lost nearly all her sails, also deck-house, cabin, bulwarks, &c., and was putting into Antigua.

Brig Mary Ida, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Dowsley, Bahia 52 ds., with rosewood, &c., to Wetmore, Cryder & Co.—vessel to Boyd & Hincken. Has been 18 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy gales from W. and N. W.

Schr. Lucy Ames, Bishop, Rockland 5 ds., with lime to W. S. Brown.

Schr. J. V. Barkalew, Holmes, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. S. P. Godwin, Waterbury, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. Mary Miller, Dayton, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Benj. Strong, Brown, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Rescue, Kelly, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. M. L. Bartlett, McFee, Norwalk.

Schr. J. C. Havens, Havens, Norwalk.

Schr. Dart, Jones, Stamford.

Schr. Wm. Falkingham, Providence.

Schr. Circle, Hulse, Connecticut River.

BELOW—One bark.

WIND—At sunset, S. W., cloudy.

Sailed.

Steamships America, for Bremen; Arizona, for Aspinwall; Columbia, for Havana; Fah. Kee, for Bermuda; Gen. Barnes, for Savannah; Saragossa, for Charleston. Ship Clara Killam, for London. Barks Gazelle, for Barbados; King Bird, for Galveston. Brigs Virginia, for Point au Petre; E. Everett, for Yarmouth, N. S.; also ship Belvidere, for Yokohama, (anchored in Quarantine.)

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 31—Arr. brig Fannie Lincoln, from Turk's Island.

HOLMES' HOLE, Dec. 30—Arr. schrs. Defiance, Baltimore, for Salem; Laurel, Baltimore, for Ellsworth; Henry Hobart, Baltimore, for Boston.

KEY WEST, Dec. 31—Arr. brig Balche, Capt. Benson, of and from Jamaica for New-York, leaking.

The steamship George Cromwell this morning picked up the steamer Florida, from Havana, disabled, and towed her in.

NORFOLK, Dec. 31—Sld. steamer Australian, for Liverpool.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 31—Arr. schrs. A. Denike, from Boston; Kingbird, Jacksonville; ship Charles Chaloner, Gloucester; brigs Auguste, London; Dr. Kane, Londonderry; Yumuri, St. Thomas; Lizzie Bachelder, Baltimore; Warren Blake, Baltimore.

Old. schr. H. Allen, Jacksonville; bark Jas. Evans, Liverpool; steamships H. Livingston, New-York; Fannie, Baltimore. Two ships are below.

Pilots report several vessels outside. The heavy fog continued.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31—The U. S. steamer Lackawanna, from Mexican ports, arrived here to-day.

Spoken, &c.

Rosella—ship, steering S. E., Nov. 18, lat. 19 45 S., lon. 31 8 E.

Thunderbolt—ship, steering S. E., Nov. 23, lat. 16 44, lon. 32 30.

Tuisko—N. G. bark, hence for Buenos Ayres, Dec. 1, lon. 31 30 W.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, Dec. 31.—The steamer Santiago de Cuba arrived to-day from New-York.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Marine Disaster.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The Ocean's Hope, from Antwerp for New-York, lies stranded on Kaloot Bank, and has foremast sprung.

STYLISH
Pea Jackets,
$12.
DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, Cor. Grand-st.,
BROADWAY, Cor. Warren-st.

HOLIDAY GOODS.
ESTABLISHED IN NEW-YORK CITY IN 1852.
REDFIELD & RICE,
NO. 4 MAIDEN-LANE,
MAKERS OF THE FINEST GRADES OF
SILVER PLATED WARES.
We make our own goods, deposit the silver accurately by weight, and warrant each article by our trade-mark on the base, and by written guarantee if preferred. They are equal to the finest grades of English and French wares, are artistic in design, and elegantly ornamented.
CUTLERY.
PEARL, IVORY AND RUBBER CUTLERY in great variety, plated and unplated, in quantities as required.
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NOS. 565 AND 567 BROADWAY,
ENGLISH STERLING
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WATCHES, CHAINS and JEWELRY, equal to Gold for wear and durability. Watches $15 and $20. Chains $2 to $6. Remember our only office.
C. E. COLLINS & CO.,
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ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold. Information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

MR. GEO. VANDENHOFF'S
SECOND AND FINAL COURSE OF READINGS [illegible]

IMPEACHMENT OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

SPEECH DELIVERED BY "HENRY LA FARGE,"

At Greenwich Hall, New-York, [illegible]

(From the New-York Tribune of [illegible], 1868.)

Now that the President has issued his general amnesty and pardon proclamation, we republish from among the speeches in favor of impeachment the following one on impeaching Andrew Johnson:

The rebellion having ended, Johnson compromised with the rebellion and civil war, remitting all political crimes, placing all rebels in the state they were before the war. Human indignation, the survivors of the massacres of New-Orleans and Texas, and sympathy for the victims speak against him, this infernal traitor. Things retake the same disorder and anarchy as during the rebellion, the despotism of the Administration and the dismemberment of the State, united with the intrigues of foreign Governments, (the disorders of the Administration,) the prodigality, financial ruin, and the embarrassments of the Government by the Supreme Court and the Judiciary in connivance with the rebels, he is the author of all these disorders. The Democratic Party was a local party, wanting the government of number and the independence of the Governments of the States. Thus the questions, sovereign and eternal, which have agitated and will agitate still the world, and which attach themselves to the superior problem of nature and the destiny of man, placed themselves between American parties and hid themselves wholly under their names. The lands of the United States have been saved from the confiscation of Great Britain by the efforts of all; they ought to be the common property of all. "Whoever opposes that maxim is an enemy of justice and ought to be swept from the face of the earth" (Washington to Gen. Knox.) Carried by the oscillations of the flux and reflux to a great height, sometimes thrown further than before, pushed and repushed incessantly, nowhere can we throw the anchor; we float on the waves, we strike one against another, too often afraid of getting shipwrecked. In the midst of these waves so strong and exposed to every tempest, the remedy though powerful is trial for treason, like the stars pursuing their course without end we never stop to hesitate a single instant. The rebels and the copperheads, deaf to all entreaty, what they have done to the Government they will do again. There is nothing which their audacity will leave in peace, nothing which they will not touch with their profane hands. They will break, like they have always done, the most saintly banners, and will carry mourning in every dwelling to the porticos of the temple of the All Powerful. Johnson, born by nature for the ruin of humanity, to overturn a Government which holds by the goodness of the people, like Denys of Syracuse, butcher of liberty, of justice and of the laws. The farmer who sees his trees blown down, the roots torn by the winds, or broken by the irresistible shock of a sudden tempest, carefully keeps the remains in the place of the trunk, which is no more; he divides the seeds and the new plants, and in one moment (for time so quick to destroy, is not quick to rebuild) the young plants grow handsomer than before. The elections in Pennsylvania and Ohio have given the rebels power again, but the freedmen and the loyal States will have Congress to protect them from their tyrants and copperheads, like Charybdis sleeping as long as her repose is not disturbed, but if rising a little, swallows ships into deep abysses; the Northern States will wait for the reconstruction of the South. Congress should free the slave instead of the master, break the captive's chain, and cause to fall the inflexible bolt which tyranny keeps shut. If fortune has only divided property which by right belongs to all the States; if, from two beings born equal, she has given the property in one to another, she should bring equality to the freedmen and exile, whose thoughts are turned incessantly toward the country. It is an injustice that loyal blacks and whites are to be murdered, loaded with chains, while disloyal and wicked men are left free to walk alone and live in luxury. The public interest should demand that the loyal people should remain always under arms for action, the loyal blacks should advance on an even road, the causes are freeing themselves, and the new state of things must determine the destiny of the freedmen as well as the rebel States, like a river which cannot be stopped, the Creator and the Northern States have traced their destiny. These rebels looking to their rebel leaders, talking their treason in their drunken meetings, who have spilt so much blood under the eyes of the Northern people, who in the late riots exposed so many loyal people to rebel mob forces, it would be better for Congress to stop such action before they again repeat it differently in fields of actions and of fights, which humanity reproves. The most hideous of civil wars may result, a war against children in cradles, a war of extermination, both races and the masses once in movement by political interest a great reaction must take place, new statutes and measures will be opposed by these traitors and political instigators of national hostility until the different lands be divided between the blacks and whites.

Necessity demands that we should punish with severity the presumptuous traitors, corrupt and ambitious, trying to impose their tyranny on the intelligence and fundamental institutions of the country, diminishing the political rights of a free Government, the universal deliverance of tyranny and the hopes of a veritable national representation and the liberties of the country which Johnson would sell in sympathy with the kings of Europe and the Democratic Party. General Amnesty is Johnson's great popular arm, in which he proclaimed the civil war ended. Now Congress has abrogated the law by which the President has power of declaring general amnesty, these revolutionary leaders who have made civil war these four years, killed our late President and changed tyrannically the Constitution of our country, rejoice at having pardons. The Republic was instituted in the name of liberty, and under the Democratic Party it has been covered by the tyranny of faction, enemy to all envious passions, it wishes all without distinction of party should find protection in the interests of life, the amnesty should not be used to pardon men who have been the allies of the rebellion, and have shown their aversion by overthrowing the constitutional Government and wanting to be master of the ruins of the edifice. Johnson, incapable of governing, furnishing them cause, and obstinate in his ideas of anarchy, can Congress be dominated by the Conservative Party by men who only know how to destroy. The cunning and hypocrisy deployed by Johnson in addressing himself to the interest of the rebels, to the vengeance of humiliated traitors, submitting loyalists to most iniquitous exactions and laws, the country to officers to maintain despotism against liberty; seconding the animosities, blind treason and pretensions contrary to restoration, helping the iniquities which he had covered by fair promises, preventing with audacity the return of the only Government which is stable and regular, and helping the revolutionary persecutions and insult which the loyal men have supported with dignity, martyrs of his fanaticism and hypocrisy, Congress should protect with fidelity the restoration of the loyal States before he accomplishes his tyranny, and treads under foot the liberty of the country. The spirit of revolution, fomented incessantly by the Democrats and Conservatives, and circulating the revolutionary venom amongst the rebels of the South, keep up the pretension that the crimes committed should remain unpunished, and a vindictive persecution of the loyalists, who have been promised liberty by the country. The reaction must come, aggravated by faults of the Southern States.

The Government and the preponderating influence of the Houses should look to the control of the Executive by Congress, that revolutionary principle direct sovereignty must be decried. Pretending to absolute power, Johnson, with his unintelligent ambition and his narrow-minded spirit, confounds Congress with the Executive, like King James II., in his reign of four years, he thinks to demand from his subjects absolute submission, pretending to the independence of supreme power, promising to maintain the established laws, after the sessions of Congress his acts belying them, suspending laws against the rebels, protesting the legality of his intentions, his insensible pretensions enervating the liberties of the country. The loyal leaders and freedmen nobly accepting the persecutions and the blows of the rebellion, saying we must live and die for the republic, believing in the infallibility of human liberty, they said this cause is the cause of God, not afraid to perish under traitors, resisting popular [illegible] but disdain from the ambition of [illegible] their fellow-citizens, their love of liber[illegible] thousand hardships, trying to break the [illegible] Their hearts leaped for their coun[illegible] defence of that liberty, fruit of civilis[illegible] rebels and traitors.

The co[illegible] support the Reconstruction bills against [illegible] Johnson, and arrest in its progress th[illegible] the rebellion, which ravages the happ[illegible] generations. Congress should [illegible] the [illegible] ambitious man, who [illegible] good citizens, [illegible] Catalines, wanting to [illegible] placed under the guardianship of law [illegible] of our Constitution. [illegible] universe of that party of reason [illegible] with the destinies of man, [illegible] of the spheres, when [illegible]